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ABSTRACT

Rapid economic and population growth characterized the 1970s in much of rural America. Unfortunately, this "Rural Renaissance" was short-lived. Although some rural areas grew or remained stable during the 1980s, many others experienced stagnation and decline, evidenced by a variety of indicators. This document consists of graphic maps and statistical charts profiling and comparing socioeconomic conditions in Illinois. The data collected by federal and state agencies are broken down by county, identified by the standard of the Office of Management and Budget as "metropolitan," "non-metropolitan adjacent," or "remote." Profile data pertains to population, income, employment, economic base, human and financial resources, local government finance, and public health and safety (crime). Like the rest of the nation, Illinois experienced a widening gap between rural and metropolitan economic conditions. Poverty, measured in assistance recipients, was higher in remote counties. Rural counties suffered from out-migration. Per-capita income grew more rapidly in remote counties than adjacent counties, partly due to retirement income. Short-term employment became more favorable in rural areas, but long-term employment growth was far below that of metro counties. Non-metro counties increasingly depended on manufacturing, compared to natural resources (farming or mining). While higher levels of technology created a demand for better-educated workers, rural areas showed lagging educational levels. (TES)

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A PROFILE OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS IN RURAL ILLINOIS

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A PROFILE OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS IN RURAL ILLINOIS

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PREFACE

This handbook is intended as a general reference for those interested in conditions and trends in rural Illinois. The objective of the handbook is to profile trends in selected demographic, economic, and social conditions. Although the emphasis is on conditions in rural areas, data for metropolitan counties are included to facilitate comparison. Only Cook County is excluded from the information. Throughout the handbook, the terms non-metropolitan and rural are used interchangeably.

The handbook includes variables in the following categories; population, income, employment, economic base, human and financial resources, local government finance, and health and safety. A listing of the specific variables is in the Table of Contents.

This profile depicts county conditions in map form. The information is presented in a format that can be copied for further distribution and use in presentations. Readers should feel free to use the information as needed.

Rural counties in Illinois lag metropolitan areas in many key indicators of development, such as population change, income and employment growth, education and health access. However, rural areas are not all alike. As the handbook illustrates, rural counties in Illinois have social and economic characteristics that differ from one another. Documentation of these differences makes clear that policies and programs are likely to affect some rural areas differently than others. Hopefully, this profile will serve as a departure point for discussions of rural development policy and programs.

This is the second printing of the handbook. Some revisions of the original have been made. In particular, two variables and maps have been updated, some graphs have been omitted, and some corrections made. We await 1990 Census information which will allow a clearer portrait of rural Illinois.

Thanks to Dan Walker for early work on the project and to Poh P'ng and Nancy Baird for organization of the document. Nancy Baird updated the original handbook and coordinated the second printing. The project would not have been possible without the financial support of the Office of the Lt. Governor Bob Kustra.

OVERVIEW

In the 1970's, there was rapid economic and population growth in much of rural America. Unfortunately, the "Rural Renaissance" was short-lived. The 1980's were a time of stagnation and decline in many rural areas. However, some rural areas were stable or grew during the decade.

Many factors have contributed to economic changes in rural areas. Local rural economies tend to specialize in particular sectors, namely agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. When these industries falter, as they did in the 1980's, rural communities suffer. Structural changes in the economy have impacted rural areas. The movement to an information-based economy has created service and high-tech jobs in a few rural areas, but has reduced traditional manufacturing jobs in others. The growth in average farm size has meant that many people continue to leave agriculture. Deregulation of the airlines has reduced the competitiveness of rural areas, since the cost of flying to and from smaller communities has risen. International competition has hurt rural manufacturing, particularly durable goods manufacturing.

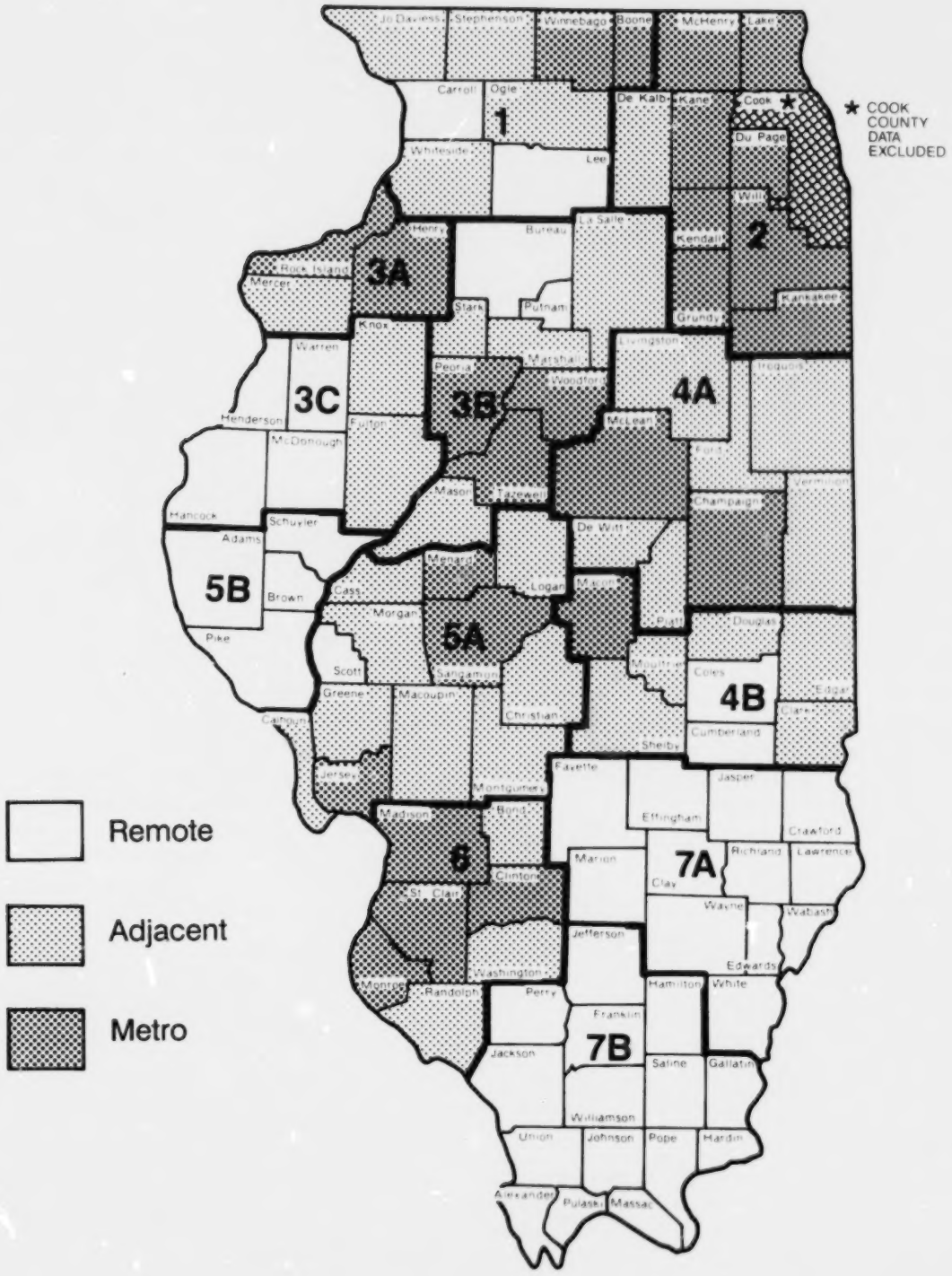
Rural Illinois has not escaped these national trends. The gap between rural and metro economic conditions widened during the 1980's. Although some rural areas in Illinois did well, others did poorly. This handbook profiles trends in selected economic and social conditions in rural Illinois and shows comparisons with metropolitan areas. Since rural areas have wide variations among themselves, comparisons are also made by region.

Graphical presentations of the data are emphasized. The county unit is selected for analysis because Federal and state agencies collect and report data for individual counties on a regular and timely basis. Except for the decennial census, little information is available on political or geographic units below the county level.

Using counties to define rural and metro areas is limiting. In fact, very small communities that are "rural" in nature exist within metropolitan counties. Conversely, some larger communities located in non-metropolitan areas have characteristics more in common with cities than with small places.

The county-level data are aggregated into the types of metropolitan (**metro**), non-metropolitan **adjacent**, and non-metropolitan **remote**. Metro counties are those designated by the Office of Management and Budget as being in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as of 1983. A MSA contains a central city or twin cities having a population of 50,000 or more. Nonmetropolitan (non-metro) counties, or rural counties, the terms are used interchangeably in this report, are those outside of MSA's. An adjacent non-metro county is defined as both touching a

REGIONS IN ILLINOIS



MSA at more than one point and having at least 2 percent of its labor force commuting into the central county of the MSA for work.[1]

The data are also presented on a regional basis, by the twelve component areas designated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and used in the state's five-year plan. The component areas, 1 to 7B, are shown in the map on the facing page. The metropolitan, adjacent non-metro, and remote non-metro county designations are also shown on the map.

As the map shows, area 2 is almost entirely metro Chicago. However, "downstate" Illinois has other metro areas. Area 3A is dominated by Moline/Rock Island. Area 3B contains Peoria, 4A includes Champaign, and 5A contains Springfield. Area 6 is dominated by the St. Louis metro area. The more remote parts of the state are those in the far west (areas 3C and 5B) and southern portions of the state (areas 7A and 7B).

The profile includes the categories of population, income, employment, economic base, human and financial resources, local government finance, and health and safety. An overview of the findings follows. For more detail and presentation of graphs and maps, please see the corresponding chapter in the handbook.

POPULATION

Illinois population growth from 1980-90 was concentrated in the collar counties of Chicago. Most rural counties lost population, although there are exceptions, primarily in southern Illinois. The loss of population was partly due to net out-migration. Loss of population through out-migration is of concern because migrants are younger and better educated than the general population. Western Illinois has the highest rate of out-migration.

Rural counties also have a lower percentage of working age residents and a higher percentage of elderly. This implies greater demands for certain services, such as health care and nursing homes. However, elderly contribute significant income to a community and can bolster the local economy. High percentages of elderly are found in western and southern Illinois.

INCOME

Per capita income actually grew more rapidly in the remote counties than in the adjacent counties. This is partly due to retirement income and the location of major universities in remote counties. Also, some adjacent counties may have been hurt by the economic performance of some "downstate" cities such as Decatur, Peoria, the Quad-Cities, and Rockford. The economies of these cities are manufacturing based and fared poorly during the 1980-82 recession. Per capita incomes are particularly low in southern Illinois.

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[1] This definition follows that of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Poverty, as indicated by the number of general assistance recipients, is higher in remote counties especially those in southern Illinois. Earnings growth greatly favored metro counties. Changes in earnings result in part from varying fortunes of the major industries of the counties. Counties with strong service sectors did better. Counties specializing in durable manufacturing did poorly. Western Illinois did poorly, both in metro and rural areas. Average earnings per worker are highest in the collar counties and lowest in remote counties.

EMPLOYMENT

Long-term (1979-89) employment growth in rural areas was dramatically below that of metro areas. Metro counties gained about 20 percent, with the collar counties again leading the way with nearly a 40 percent gain. Rural counties (both adjacent and remote) had a decline of about 7 percent in number of jobs. Employment losses were especially severe in western Illinois, which was injured by the recession of the early 1980's. A decline in job opportunities is critical in explaining the loss of population in rural counties. In some remote communities, the industrial base has declined so severely that education and health care have become major employers.

The short-term (1987-89) employment trends are more favorable for rural areas, suggesting that employment is at least stabilizing in rural Illinois. High unemployment rates are found in the southern portion of the state. Remote counties have a decidedly higher unemployment rate than other county types.

ECONOMIC BASE

Local rural economies tend to specialize in one major industry. The industry of specialization is termed the county's economic base. Manufacturing is the economic base of many counties in the northern tier of the state. Mining and government are important in the southern counties. Farming is the base of some counties across the central portion of the state. Counties with services as an economic base are widely scattered.

Farming is the economic base of relatively few counties. More non-metro counties depend on manufacturing than natural resources (farming or mining) for their economic base. Manufacturing is important in rural areas; in fact, manufacturing and construction earnings are a larger fraction of total earnings in adjacent than in metro counties. The government sector is acting as a buffer for non-metro counties, partly due to the location of several major universities in these counties. Metro areas have larger service sectors than do non-metro areas. Non-metro areas need to capture more service sector jobs, since most future employment growth in the U.S. will be in the service sector.

HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Businesses are demanding better educated workers because of the application of higher levels of technology. The lagging educational levels of rural communities are apparent when high school and college attainment are considered. Metro areas have sizeable advantage in college attainment. Remote areas are slightly behind adjacent areas in this measure of human resources. A vast portion of southern Illinois has low education levels.

There is no evidence that rural areas are at a disadvantage in the level of bank deposits per capita. On the contrary, levels are higher in non-metro than metro areas. This measure of capital availability may be inadequate because of the proliferation of other financial instruments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Assessed valuation is a measure of the local tax base; it suggests the capacity of local governments to provide services supported by local property taxes. In general, assessed valuation per capita is highest in the north and declines as one moves south. If two counties with large power plants are excluded, assessed valuation per capita is lower in rural areas and is declining.

There is less variation among counties in local government spending than in tax base. There seems to be little correlation between assessed valuation per capita and the level of local government spending. The regional pattern of property taxes is similar to that of assessed valuation. Metro counties have higher property taxes than non-metro on a per capita basis. However, this gives no indication of the tax burden, since it does not relate taxes to ability to pay.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Infant mortality rates are slightly higher in rural compared to metro counties. It is surprising that adjacent counties have a higher rate than remote counties. Remote counties have higher poverty rates and less access to health care. The metro/rural comparisons of infant mortality rates would be affected if Cook County was included.

Metro areas have many more medical doctors, even after adjusting for population. Access to health care is becoming a major concern in rural areas. Along with fewer doctors, rural areas also face nursing shortages and local hospital closings. The crime rate is about twice as high in metro areas, compared with rural areas. This "quality of life" indicator strongly favors rural areas.

Chapter 1 POPULATION

Population Change, 1980-90

Net Migration, 1980-86

Dependency Ratio, 1980

Percentage of Elderly, 1980

Population Trends, by County

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ***County and City Data Book***, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983 and 1988.

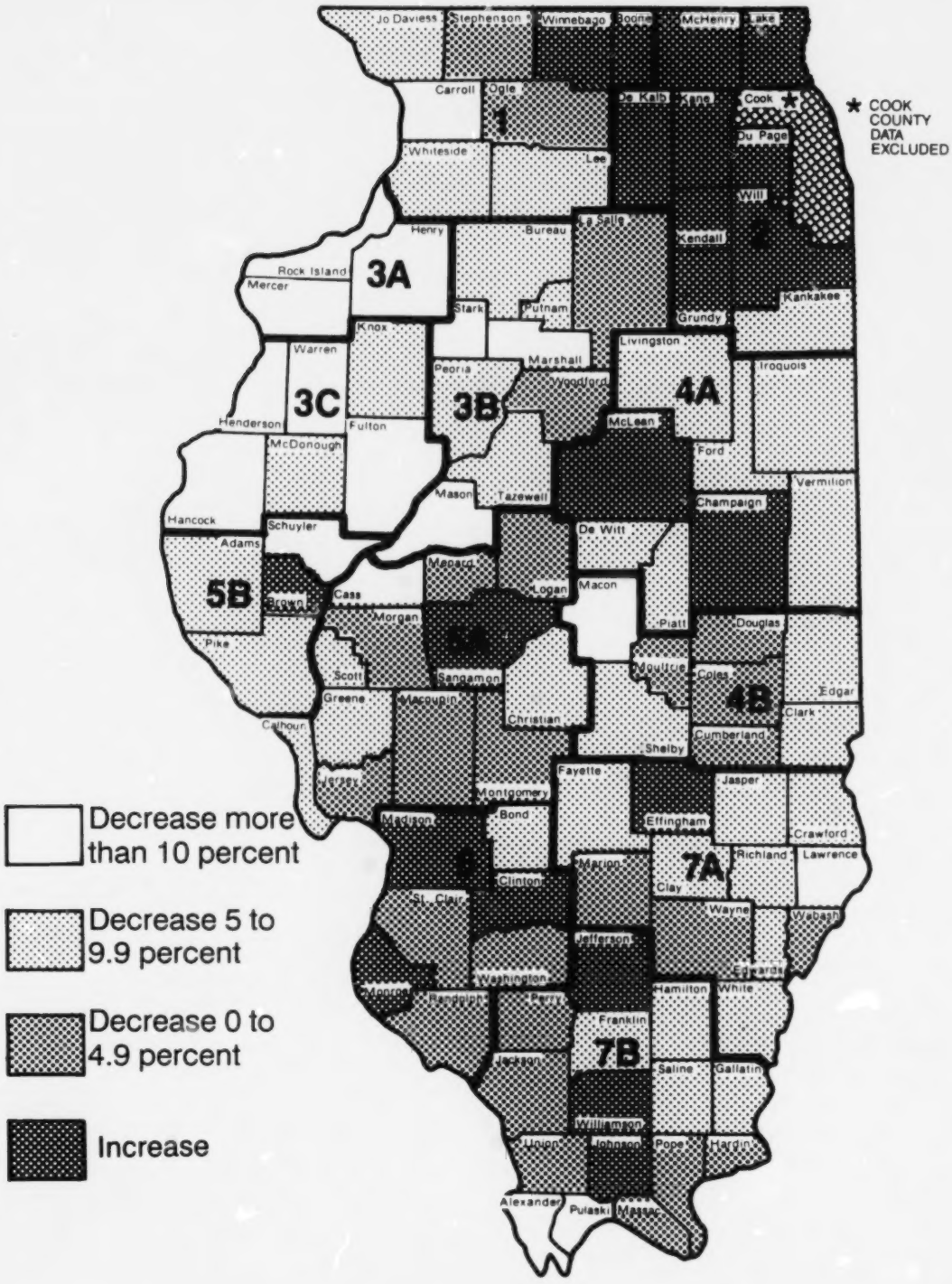
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ***1990 Illinois Census Counts by County***, 1991.

Definitions:

Net migration represents the difference between the number of persons moving into the county and the number of persons moving away from the county. Net migration includes net immigration from abroad, net interstate migration, and movement of persons within the armed forces. The rate of net migration is the number of net migrants during 1980-86 as a percentage of 1980 population.

The dependency ratio is the percentage of the population under age 18 or over age 64.

MAP 1. POPULATION CHANGE, 1980 - 90



Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

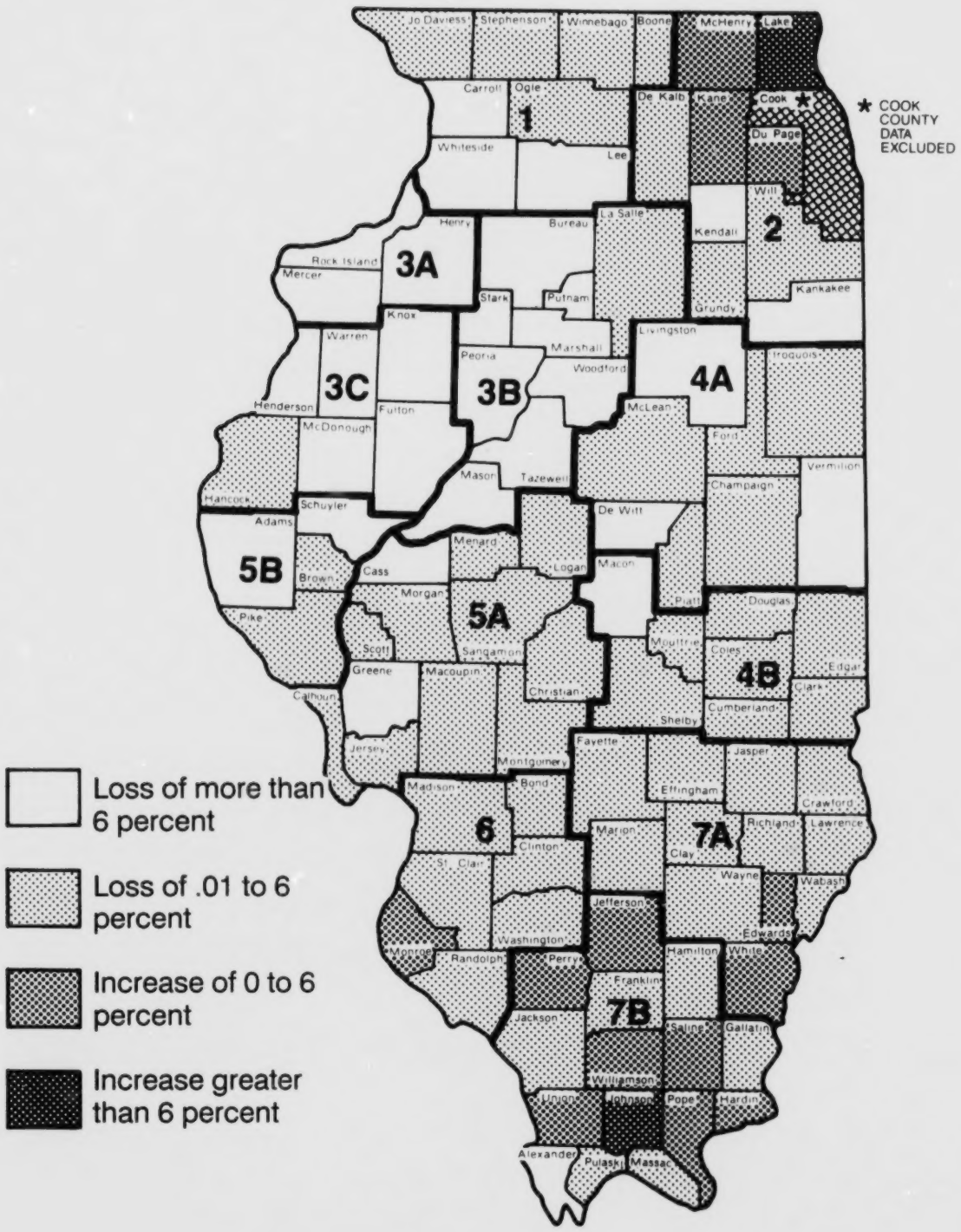
POPULATION CHANGE, 1980-90

During the past decade, most U.S. population growth has taken place in the southern and western states. Like its midwestern neighbors, Illinois has had a stable population. In the period 1980-90, the population of Illinois was virtually unchanged, growing by 0.03 percent. Slow population growth is expected to continue in Illinois for the next decade.

Although the overall population of Illinois was stable in the 1980's, there was considerable variation among the counties. As Map 1 shows, growth was concentrated in the collar counties of Chicago (area 2). Much of western Illinois lost heavily; including the metro areas of Rock Island/Moline and Peoria (areas 3A and 3B) and the remote areas (areas 3C and 5B). Most of the rural counties lost population, the exceptions are mainly in southern Illinois. As Chapters 2, 3 and 4 show, population changes are closely associated with economic changes. Counties with weak economies generally lost population.

Individual counties with the largest increases in population include Du Page, Kane, Lake, Will, and McHenry, all collar counties of Chicago. Those experiencing the largest decreases are Marshall, Mason, Stark (in area 3B) Fulton, Warren, Henderson, and Hancock (in area 3C).

MAP 2. NET MIGRATION, 1980 - 86



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988

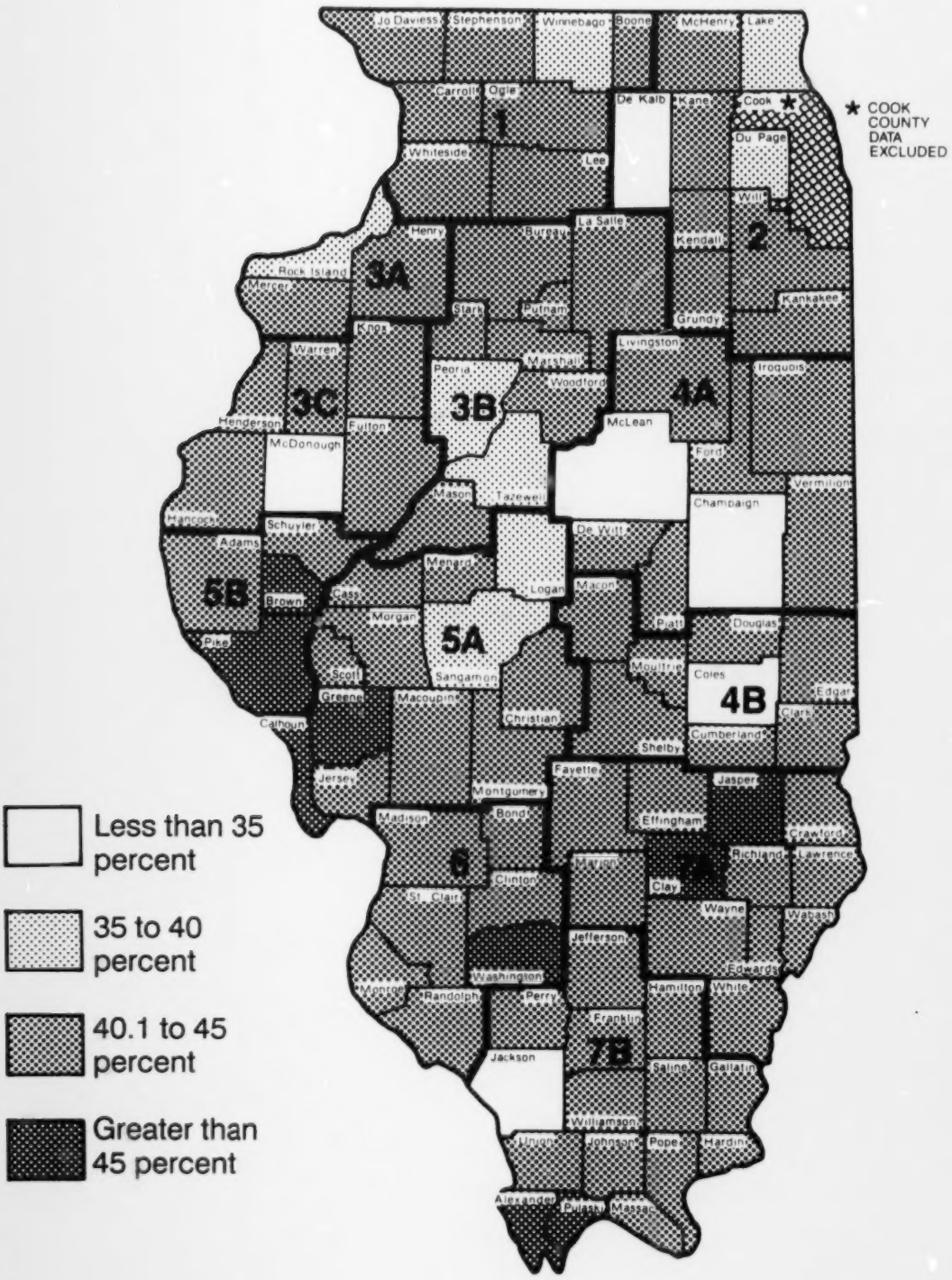
NET MIGRATION, 1980-86

The slow growth rate in Illinois was partly the result of high net out-migration; the net outflow of people from Illinois from 1980 to 1986 was about 377,000 persons.

Loss of population through out-migration is of special concern because migrants are younger and better educated than the general population. As Map 2 shows, western Illinois has the highest rate of out-migration, including both the mixed metro/non-metro areas 3A and 3B (which include Peoria and Rock Island/Moline) and the remote regions 3C and 5B. The collar counties of Chicago are experiencing net in-migration, as are scattered counties in southern Illinois (Map 2).

Counties with the highest rates of out-migration (greater than 10 percent over the 1980-86 period) are Marshall, Mason, Peoria, Tazewell (area 3B) Fulton, and Knox (area 3C). Those gaining population from in-migrants include the collar counties of Chicago, Monroe (area 6), Edwards (area 7A), Johnson, Saline, Williamson, and Union (area 7B).

MAP 3. DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1980



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988

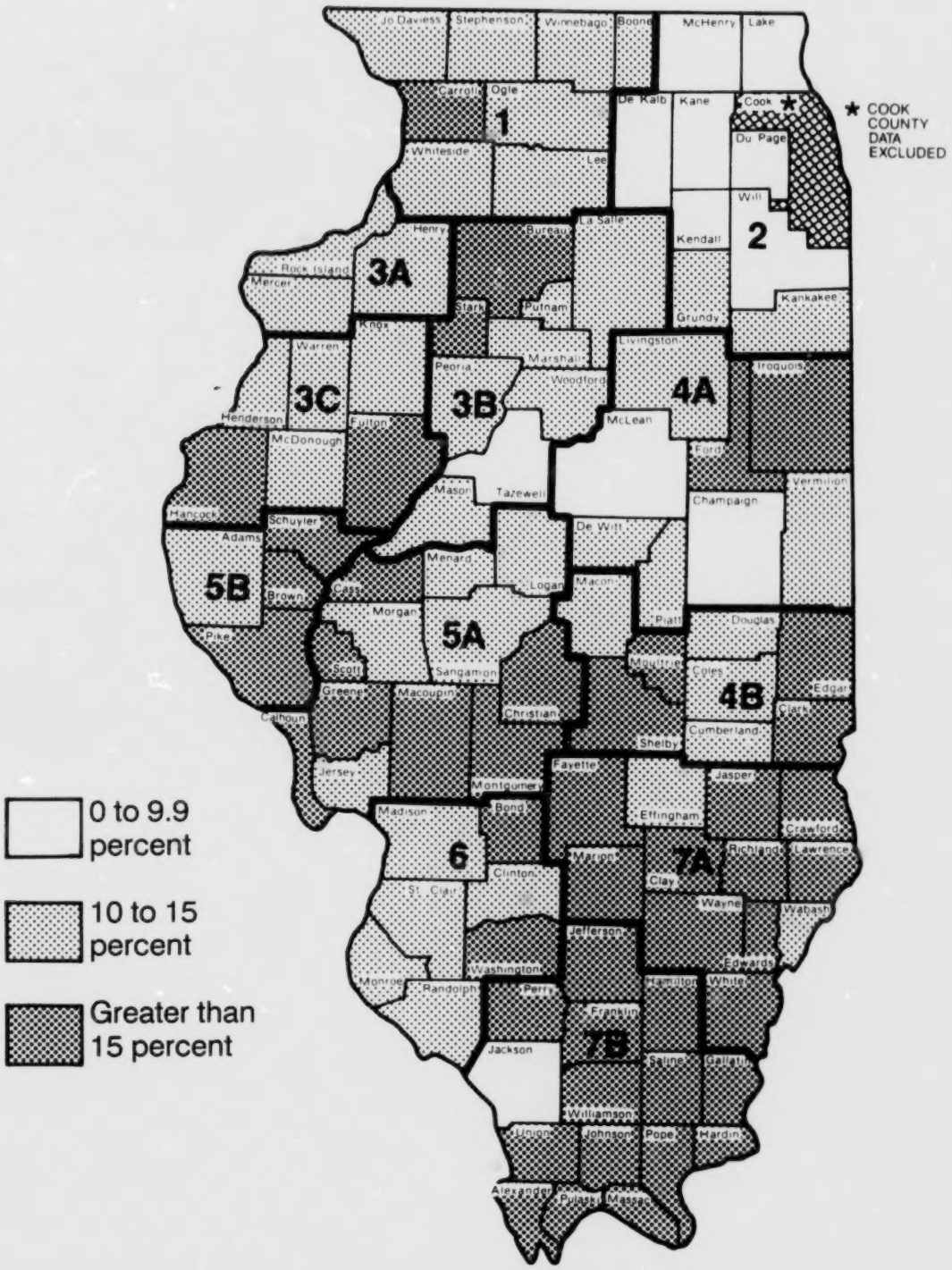
DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1980

The age distribution of the population provides useful information about the potential work force and the need for specific services. The dependency ratio is one measure of age distribution. The dependency ratio is defined as the percentage of the population under age 18 or over age 64; ages when people generally are not in the labor force.

Several of the collar counties of Chicago have a lower proportion of young and elderly residents, as Map 3 illustrates. Low dependency rates are also found in counties with major universities and in metro areas of Rock Island, Peoria, and Springfield. The highest ratios of dependency are found in the remote areas of southwestern (5B) and southern Illinois (7A and 7B). Metro areas may have an advantage in attracting business because of their concentration of working-age residents.

Counties with the highest dependency ratios include Alexander, Pulaski, Washington, Clay, and Jasper in the southern part of the state and Pike, Brown, Greene, and Calhoun in west central Illinois. Low dependency ratios are found in De Kalb, McDonough, McLean, Champaign, and Coles.

MAP 4. PERCENTAGE OF ELDERLY, 1980



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988

PERCENTAGE OF ELDERLY, 1980

The collar counties of Chicago, area 2, have a low percentage of elderly (8.6 percent). By comparison, some of the remote areas in western Illinois (5B) and southern Illinois (7A and 7B) have twice or nearly twice the relative number of elderly persons (Map 4).

Metro counties have a much lower percentage of elderly than non-metro counties. Remote counties have the relatively highest number of elderly, suggesting greater demands for certain services, such as hospitals and nursing homes.

Elderly sometimes are viewed as limiting economic potential; requiring public services while contributing little income. Recent research suggests that elderly contribute significant income, and bolster employment in a community. In part this is because elderly are more apt to spend their income locally. The aging of the U. S. population suggests a potential for the elderly as a source of economic opportunity for remote counties. Some remote areas, especially those with attractive resources such as lakes and forests, might become retirement centers.

Population Trends, by County

County	Total Persons 1980	Total Persons 1990	Percent Change 1980-1990	Net Migration 1980-1986 Total	Net Migration 1980-1986 Rate[1]	1980 Dependency Ratio[2]	1980 Age 65+[3]
Region 1							
Boone	28630	30806	7.6	-600	-2.10	42.2	10.3
Carroll	18779	16805	-10.5	-1300	-6.92	43.4	15.5
Jo Daviess	23520	21821	-7.2	-1200	-5.10	43.7	13.0
Lee	36328	34392	-5.3	-2800	-7.71	41.4	12.9
Ogle	46338	45957	-0.8	-2700	-5.83	42.1	11.8
Stephenson	49536	48052	-3.0	-1800	-3.63	42.1	13.8
Whiteside	65970	60186	-8.8	-5500	-8.34	42.0	11.5
Winnebago	250884	252913	0.8	-11600	-4.62	39.8	10.2
Average/Total	**519985**	**510932**	**-1.7**[4]	**-27500**	**-5.29**	**42.1**	**12.4**
Region 2							
De Kalb	74628	77932	4.4	-3300	-4.42	31.6	8.6
Du Page	658876	781666	18.6	23200	3.52	36.6	6.9
Grundy	30582	32337	5.7	-400	-1.31	41.3	10.9
Kane	278405	317471	14.0	7900	2.84	40.6	9.1
Kankakee	102926	96255	-6.5	-9700	-9.42	41.6	10.8
Kendall	37202	39413	5.9	-2300	-6.18	40.6	7.0
Lake	440387	516418	17.3	10200	9.10	37.6	7.2
McHenry	147897	183241	23.9	6300	4.26	40.9	9.1
Will	324460	357313	10.1	-6200	-1.91	40.6	7.4
Average/Total	**2095363**	**2402046**	**14.6**	**25700**	**1.45**	**39.0**	**8.6**
Region 3A							
Henry	57968	51159	-11.8	-5000	-8.63	43.4	13.1
Mercer	19286	17290	-10.4	-1500	-7.78	43.4	12.8
Rock Island	166759	148723	-10.8	-13400	-8.07	39.9	11.7
Average/Total	**244013**	**217172**	**-11.0**	**-19900**	**-8.18**	**42.2**	**12.5**
Region 3B							
Bureau	39114	35688	-8.8	-2700	-6.90	44.5	15.8
La Salle	112033	106913	-4.6	-6500	-5.80	42.0	14.5
Marshall	14479	12846	-11.3	-1600	-11.05	44.0	14.9
Mason	19492	16269	-16.5	-2400	-12.31	44.4	14.0
Peoria	200466	182827	-8.8	-25500	-12.72	40.0	11.7
Putnam	6085	5730	-5.8	-500	-8.22	41.4	11.5
Stark	7389	6534	-11.6	-700	-9.47	45.0	16.0
Tazewell	132078	123692	-6.4	-13500	-10.22	39.8	9.5
Woodford	33320	32653	-2.0	-2400	-7.20	42.9	11.5
Average/Total	**564456**	**523152**	**-7.3**	**-55800**	**-9.89**	**42.7**	**13.3**
Region 3C							
Fulton	43687	38080	-12.8	-5800	-13.28	43.6	15.3
Hancock	23877	21373	-10.5	-1300	-5.44	43.9	16.3
Henderson	9114	8096	-11.2	-600	-6.58	42.2	13.0
Knox	61607	56393	-8.5	-6300	-10.23	41.2	14.4
McDonough	37467	35266	-5.9	-3400	-9.07	32.6	11.7
Warren	21943	19181	-12.6	-2000	-9.11	43.1	14.7
Average/Total	**197695**	**178389**	**-9.8**	**-19400**	**-9.81**	**41.1**	**14.2**
Region 4A							
Champaign	168392	173025	2.8	-7700	-4.57	29.8	7.2
De Witt	18108	16516	-8.8	-1100	-6.07	42.4	14.2
Ford	15265	14275	-6.5	-600	-3.93	43.2	16.0
Iroquois	32976	30787	-6.6	-1800	-5.46	43.6	15.4
Livingston	41381	39301	-5.0	-2600	-6.28	41.0	13.8
McLean	119149	129180	8.4	-1900	-1.59	34.3	9.7
Piatt	16581	15548	-6.2	-800	-4.82	41.9	12.4
Vermilion	95222	88257	-7.3	-6400	-6.72	41.8	13.1
Average/Total	**507074**	**506889**	**-0.0**	**-22900**	**-4.52**	**39.8**	**12.7**
Region 4B							
Clark	16913	15921	-5.9	-500	-2.96	44.1	17.4
Coles	52260	51644	-1.2	-1400	-2.68	34.6	12.2
Cumberland	11062	10670	-3.5	-600	-5.42	44.3	14.4
Douglas	19774	19464	-1.6	-1000	-5.06	41.9	13.3
Edgar	21725	19595	-9.8	-1000	-4.60	44.0	16.5
Macon	131375	117206	-10.8	-9000	-6.85	40.8	11.7
Moultrie	14546	13930	-4.2	-400	-2.75	43.9	16.3
Shelby	23923	22261	-7.0	-1000	-4.18	44.4	15.7
Average/Total	**291578**	**270691**	**-7.2**	**-14900**	**-5.11**	**42.3**	**14.7**

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Population Trends, by County (continued)

County	Total Persons 1980	Total Persons 1990	Percent Change 1980-1990	Net Migration 1980-1986 Total	Net Migration 1980-1986 Rate[1]	1980 Dependency Ratio[2]	1980 Age 65+[3]
Region 5A							
Calhoun	5867	5322	-9.3	-300	-5.11	46.3	18.7
Cass	15084	13437	-10.9	-1200	-7.96	44.1	15.6
Christian	36446	34418	-5.6	-1500	-4.12	44.0	15.6
Greene	16661	15317	-8.1	-1100	-6.60	45.4	17.2
Jersey	20538	20539	0.0	-1100	-5.36	40.8	11.8
Logan	31802	30798	-3.2	-1000	-3.14	39.9	14.8
Macoupin	49384	47679	-3.5	-1200	-2.43	44.2	16.5
Menard	11700	11164	-4.6	-300	-2.56	43.8	14.6
Montgomery	31686	30728	-3.0	-400	-1.26	44.7	17.2
Morgan	37502	36397	-3.0	-1100	-2.93	41.4	14.5
Sangamon	176070	178386	1.3	-4200	-2.39	40.0	12.5
Scott	6142	5644	-8.1	-200	-3.26	44.0	17.3
Average/Total	**438882**	**429829**	**-2.1**	**-13600**	**-3.10**	**43.2**	**15.5**
Region 5B							
Adams	71622	66090	-7.7	-4800	-6.70	42.5	15.0
Brown	5411	5836	7.9	-300	-5.54	47.2	20.1
Pike	18896	17577	-7.0	-1000	-5.29	45.3	18.6
Schuyler	8365	7498	-10.4	-600	-7.17	44.4	17.4
Average/Total	**104294**	**97001**	**-7.0**	**-6700**	**-6.42**	**44.7**	**17.8**
Region 6							
Bond	16224	14991	-7.6	-400	-2.47	42.2	15.9
Clinton	32617	33944	4.1	-400	-1.23	43.6	12.2
Madison	247664	249238	0.6	-5400	-2.18	40.1	11.8
Monroe	20117	22422	11.5	500	2.49	42.3	13.3
Randolph	35652	34583	-3.0	-1100	-3.09	40.8	14.3
St. Clair	267531	262852	-1.8	-11600	-4.34	42.3	10.9
Washington	15472	14965	-3.3	-400	-2.59	45.2	18.0
Average/Total	**635277**	**632995**	**-0.4**	**-18800**	**-2.96**	**42.4**	**13.8**
Region 7A							
Clay	15283	14460	-5.4	-600	-3.93	45.5	18.3
Crawford	20818	19464	-6.5	-600	-2.88	42.9	17.0
Edwards	7961	7440	-6.5	100	1.26	44.5	17.7
Effingham	30944	31704	2.5	-1000	-3.23	44.2	12.9
Fayette	22167	20893	-5.8	-700	-3.16	44.2	17.0
Jasper	11318	10609	-6.3	-500	-4.42	45.5	16.2
Lawrence	17807	15972	-10.3	-300	-1.68	44.9	18.3
Marion	43523	41561	-4.5	-1200	-2.76	43.9	15.7
Richland	17587	16545	-5.9	-500	-2.84	42.3	15.5
Wabash	13713	13111	-4.4	-200	-1.46	42.1	14.4
Wayne	18059	17241	-4.5	-200	-1.11	44.2	17.9
White	17864	16522	-7.5	0	0.00	43.2	19.1
Average/Total	**237044**	**225522**	**-4.9**	**-5700**	**-2.40**	**44.0**	**16.7**
Region 7B							
Alexander	12264	10626	-13.4	-1000	-8.15	47.5	18.2
Franklin	43201	40319	-6.7	-300	-0.69	44.9	18.4
Gallatin	7590	6909	-9.0	-200	-2.64	44.3	16.3
Hamilton	9172	8499	-7.3	-200	-2.18	44.8	19.9
Hardin	5383	5189	-3.6	0	0.00	43.5	16.7
Jackson	61649	61067	-0.9	-3300	-5.36	30.3	9.9
Jefferson	36558	37020	1.3	300	0.82	43.1	15.3
Johnson	9624	11347	17.9	1200	12.47	40.9	15.9
Massac	14990	14752	-1.6	-200	-1.33	42.9	16.9
Perry	21714	21412	-1.4	0	0.00	44.5	16.0
Pope	4404	4373	-0.7	0	0.00	45.0	17.6
Pulaski	8840	7523	-14.9	-500	-5.66	48.7	18.8
Saline	28448	26551	-6.7	400	1.41	44.8	19.9
Union	17765	17619	-0.8	200	1.13	42.5	19.3
Williamson	56538	57733	2.1	800	1.41	41.3	15.1
Average/Total	**338140**	**330939**	**-2.1**	**-2800**	**-0.83**	**43.3**	**16.9**

Note: Net Migration consists of net immigration from abroad, net interstate migration, and movement of persons in the Armed Forces.

[1] Rate of Net Migration is the number of net migrants as a percentage of total population-1980.

[2] Dependency ratio is the percentage of a county's population under the age of 18 or over the age of 64.

[3] Age 65+ is the percentage of population 65 years or older.

[4] Percent change in population is calculated from totals.

Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1983 and 1988. *1990 Illinois Census Counts by County*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991.

Chapter 2 INCOME

Per Capita Income Change, 1979-87[1]

General Assistance Recipients, 1988[2]

Long-Term Earnings Growth, 1979-87[1]

Average Earnings per Worker, 1987[1]

Income Trends, by County

Sources:

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, ***Local Area Personal Income***, 1977-82 (Volume 4) and 1982-87 (Volume 2).

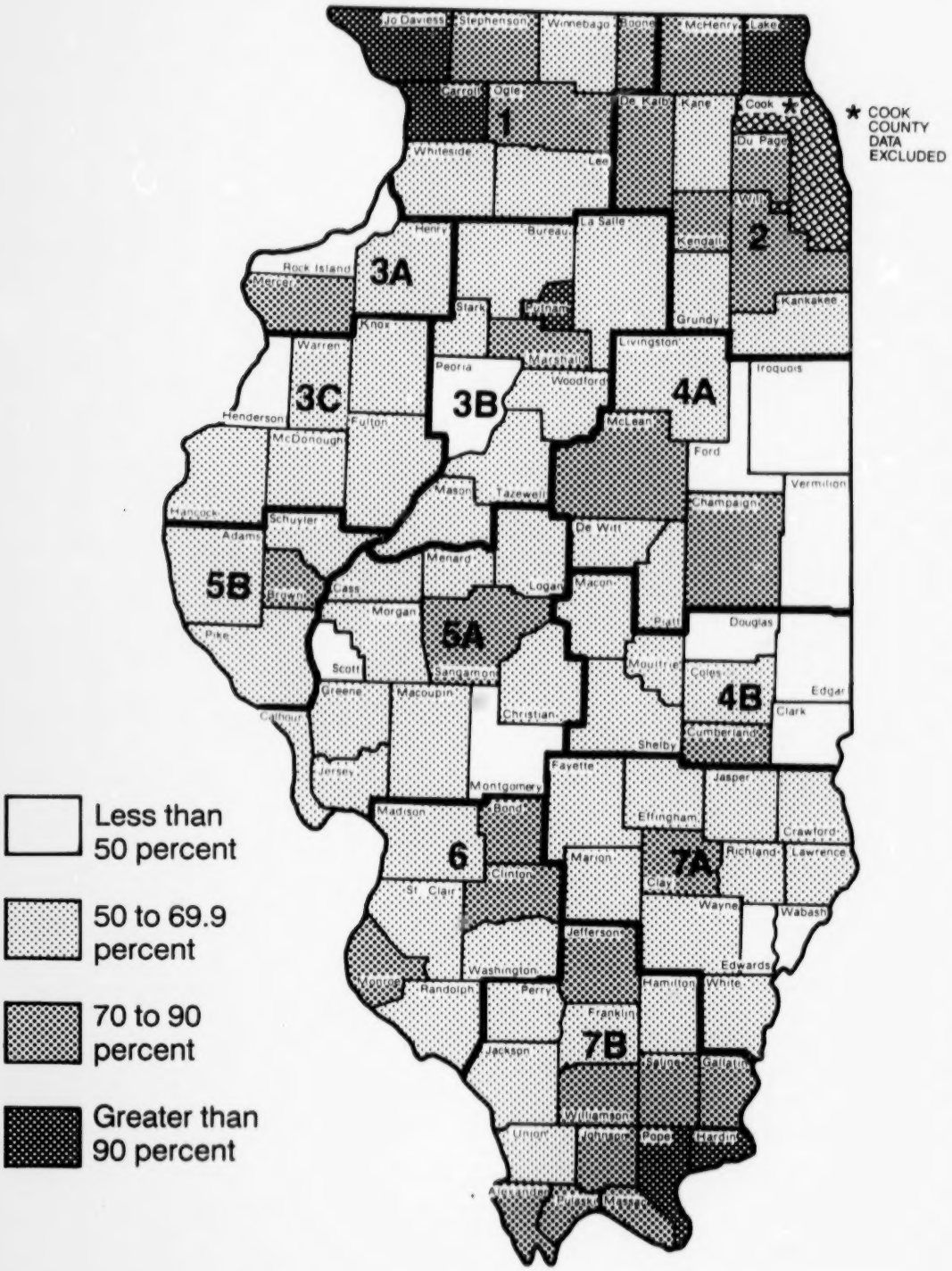
[2] Illinois Department of Public Aid, unpublished data.

Definitions:

Earnings are net earnings by place of residence and include wage and salary disbursements and proprietor's income. Total income is net earnings plus unearned income (dividends, interest, and rent and transfer payments).

Number of general assistance recipients is based on reports to the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Many local government units do not file reports.

MAP 5. PER CAPITA INCOME CHANGE, 1979 - 87



Source: *Local Area Personal Income*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1977-82, 1982-87

PER CAPITA INCOME CHANGE, 1979-87

Per capita income is often used as an indicator of an area's economic well-being. If Cook County is included, the 1987 per capita income of Illinois ($16,421) is greater than the United States ($15,514).

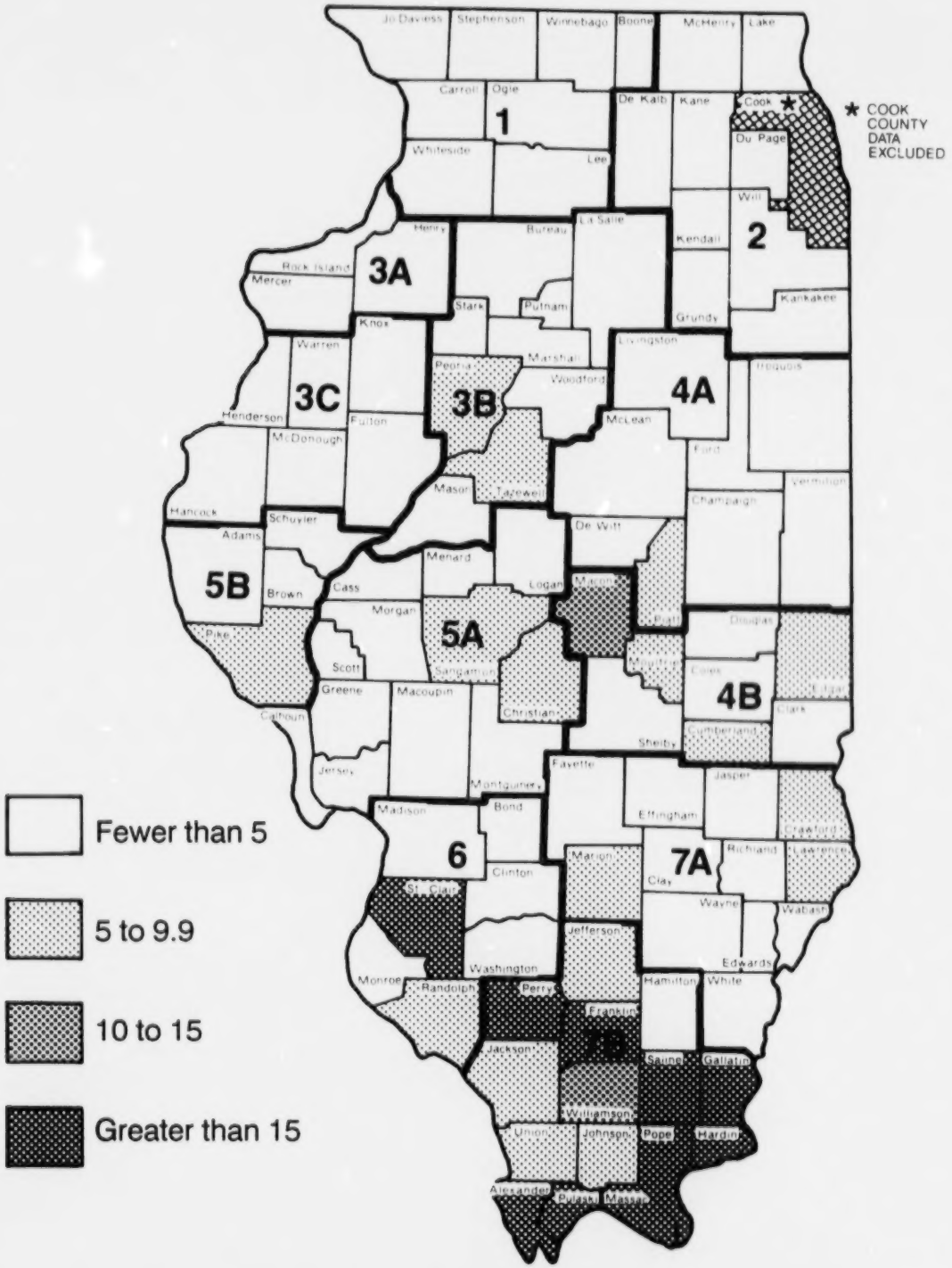
There is considerable variation in 1979-87 income changes among the counties (Map 5). The figures shown are not adjusted for inflation. The collar counties around Chicago (area 2) were again favored. Northwest Illinois (area 1) and southernmost Illinois (area 7B) also did well in per capita income growth. However, the gains in those areas were localized in several counties. Southwestern Illinois (area 6) which is mostly metro St. Louis did well. Western Illinois was mixed; with the remote area 5B doing quite well, while neighboring, mostly remote, 3C did poorly. The economies of western Illinois vary widely, in part because the cities of Quincy, Peoria, and Rock Island/Moline have differing impacts. Eastern Illinois was weak; both in rural 4B and mixed rural/urban 4A.

As might be expected, metropolitan counties have the highest per capita 1987 incomes of the three groups, $15,521, next are the adjacent counties, $13,504, followed by the remote counties, $12,315. Changes in per capita income in the 1980's follow a similar pattern as population change; income increases were largest among metro counties, followed by remote counties, with adjacent counties lagging. This is reasonable, since over time, population and economic activity tend to move together.

Unearned income (such as Social Security benefits, dividends, interest, and rent) and the location of major universities in remote counties have served as a stabilizing force. Adjacent counties may have been hurt by the performance of some "downstate" cities, such as Decatur, Peoria, Rock Island/Moline, and Rockford. The economies of these cities are manufacturing based and fared poorly during the 1980-82 recession.

Gains of 100 percent or more from 1979-87 were enjoyed by Jo Daviess (area 1), Putnam (area 3B), and Hardin and Pope (area 7B). These comparisons are slightly misleading because the counties are small and some have relatively low incomes. Thus, a small increase can appear to be a relatively large gain. Counties with the smallest gains (less than 40 percent) included Ford (area 4A), Douglas (area 4B), and Montgomery (area 5A).

MAP 6. GENERAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 1988



Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid, unpublished data, 1988

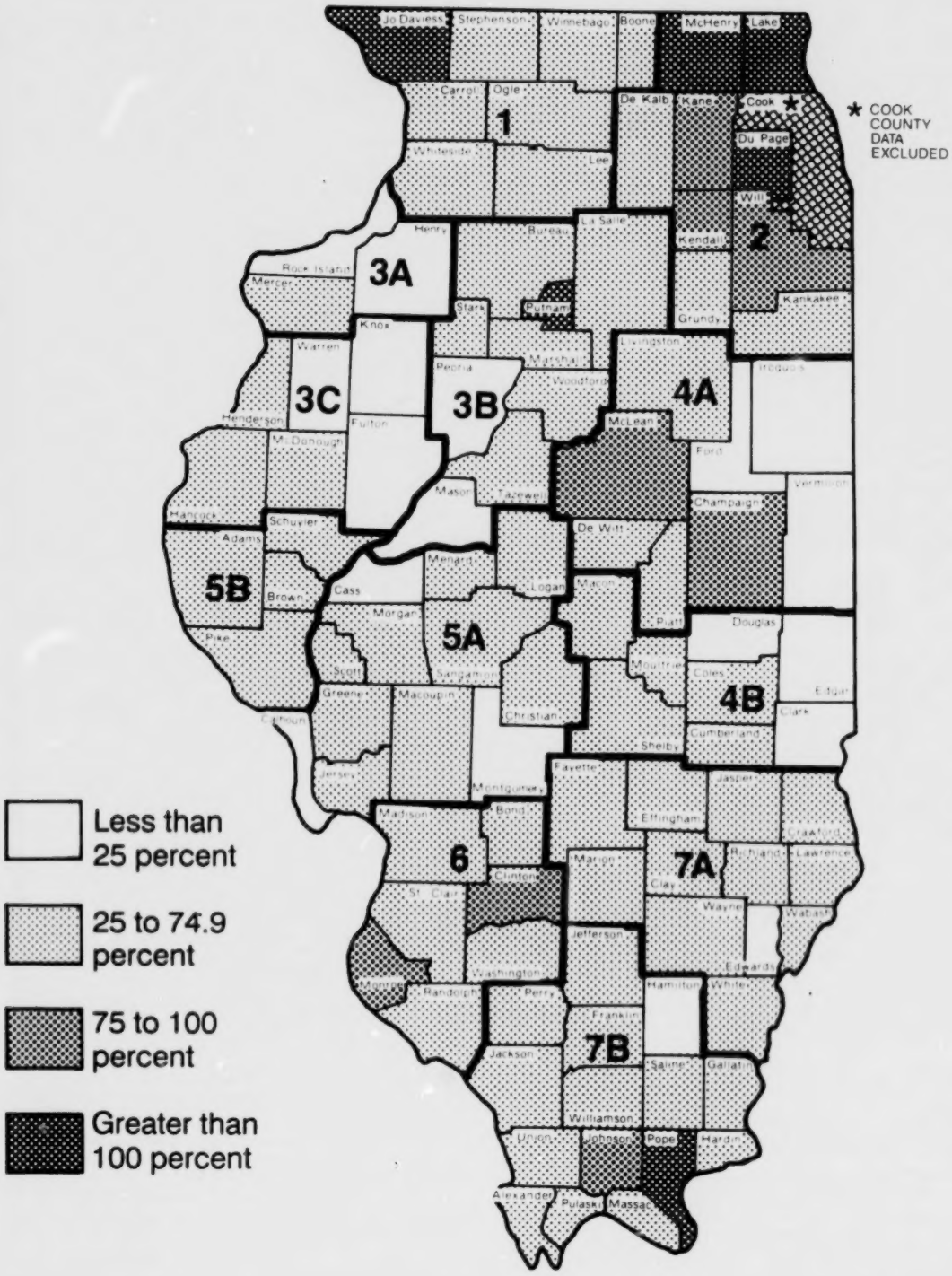
GENERAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS, 1988

The number of general assistance recipients per 1,000 residents is used as an indicator of poverty, since recent poverty statistics are not available. The number of general assistance recipients is based on reports filed by local government units (townships or county governments) to the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Since many local governmental units do not file reports with the Department, the figures are incomplete. Before the numbers are used in a specific analysis, they should be checked for completeness.

A poverty measure serves as a counter indicator to per capita income. As an average, per capita income does not provide information on the concentration of low-income persons. Use of a poverty indicator allows areas to be identified that, while experiencing increases in per capita income, may still have distressed segments of the population.

As Map 6 shows, the general assistance recipient rate suggests a concentration of poverty in southern Illinois (area 7B). Some of these counties have very low income levels even after relatively high rates of per capita income growth between 1979 and 1987. Moderate to high general assistance recipient rates are also found in southwestern Illinois (area 6, primarily metro St. Louis), scattered rural counties in eastern Illinois, and metro counties (Peoria and Springfield). The extent of poverty may be understated by this measure since some persons may be reluctant to file claims for assistance. The existence of poverty in the southern region will be confirmed later by the presence of high unemployment and the relatively low access to public services.

MAP 7. LONG-TERM EARNINGS GROWTH, 1979 - 87



Source: *Local Area Personal Income*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1977-82, 1982-87

LONG-TERM EARNINGS GROWTH, 1979-87

Income is generated from two sources; earnings and unearned income. Earnings include wage and salary disbursements and proprietor's income. Unearned income includes dividends, interest, and rent and transfer payments.[1]

Not surprisingly, the collar counties of Chicago (area 2) dominate earnings growth (Map 7). Du Page County in particular has had strong growth and is providing a major stimulus for the surrounding region. Southern Illinois shows strength in earnings growth, both in remote area 7B and metro St. Louis (area 6). Western Illinois is weak, with metro areas Rock Island/Moline (area 3A) and Peoria (3B) and remote areas (3C and 5B) doing very poorly. Western and central Illinois were hurt by cutbacks in Caterpillar and the farm implement industry during the recession.

These changes result in part from varying fortunes of the major industries of the counties. Nationally, the economy is undergoing a transformation to a service economy. Counties with strong service sectors (especially business services) did better. Those counties specializing in durable manufacturing (especially farm machinery) generally did poorly. Farming and mining have been erratic, but show signs of stabilizing in recent years.

Metro counties had a distinct advantage in earnings growth. However, this is not uniform, as the weakness of Rock Island/Moline and Peoria attests. The growth of income was more even in metro and non-metro counties, suggesting the importance of unearned income to the economies of rural areas. Retirement income is relatively more important in non-metropolitan areas.

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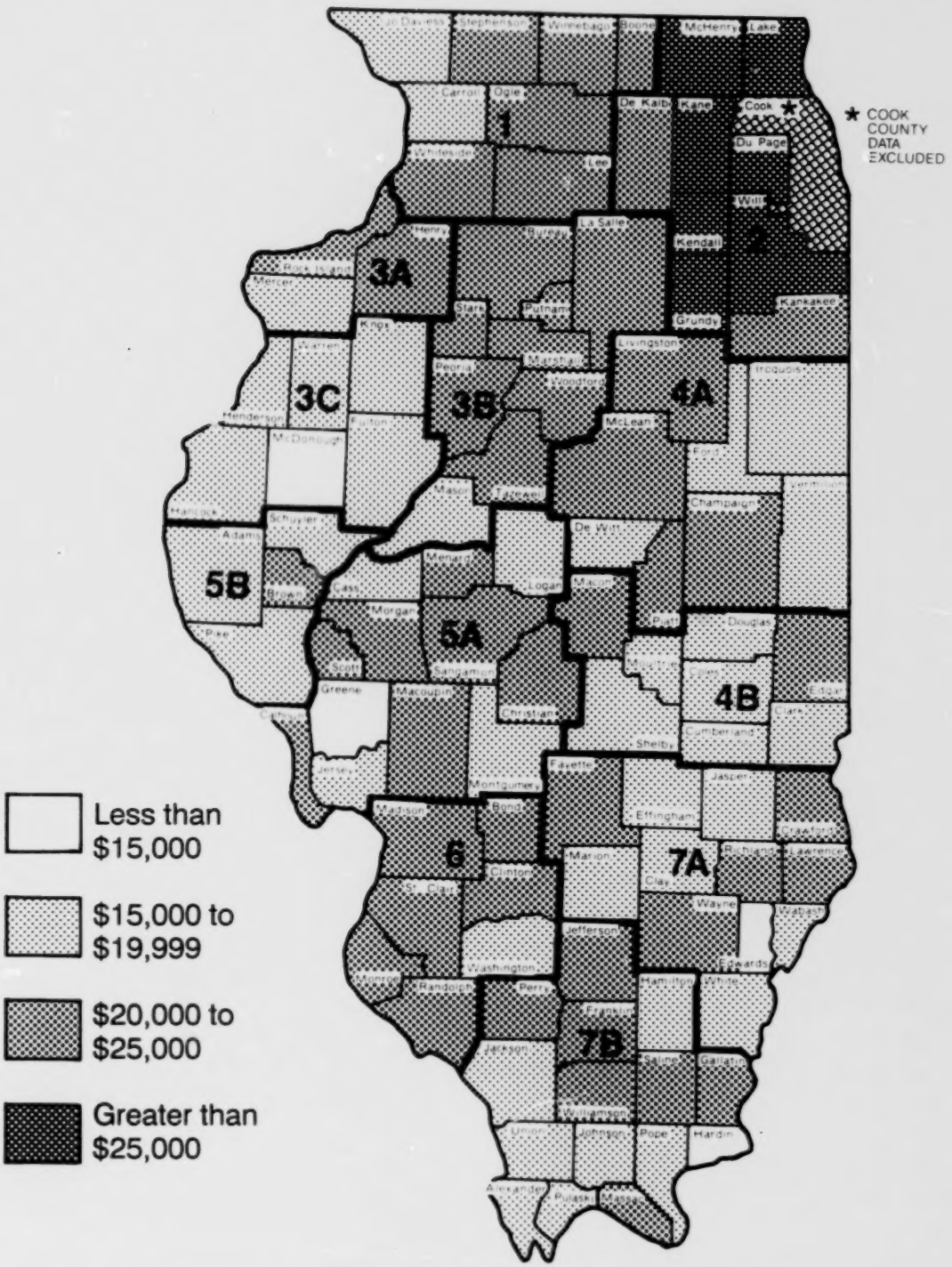
[1] Dividends, interest, and rent income includes payments made by corporations to stockholders, interest from all sources, and rent and royalties. Transfer payments are income payments to persons for which they do not render current services. These include retirement and insurance benefits, medicare and medicaid benefits, food stamps, and other kinds of benefits.

MAP 8. AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WORKER, 1987



Source: *Local Area Personal Income*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1977-82, 1982-87

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WORKER, 1987

There is a more than $10,000 range among counties in average earnings per worker. The highest earnings level is found in the collar counties of Chicago (area 2) and the lowest levels in the remote areas of western Illinois (area 3C and 5B). McDonough County may be a statistical aberration because of the inclusion of university students but there is no large economic stimulus in this region.

Earnings per worker are also low in the extreme southern counties (7B) and in some eastern counties (area 4B). The population is sparse with relatively little industry in these counties. Earnings per worker are moderately high in northern Illinois but, to some extent, these variations are compensated by cost of living differences, especially in the suburbs.

Outside of the collar counties, earnings per worker are greater than $24,000 in Putnam (area 3B), Monroe (area 6), and Perry (area 7B). Low earnings per worker (below $17,000) are found in McDonough (area 3C), Greene (area 5A), Schuyler (area 5B), Clay, Edwards, and Jasper (area 7A), and Hardin, and Johnson (area 7A).

County	General Assistance Recipients per 1,000 Population	Per Capita Income 1979	Per Capita Income 1987	Per Capita Income Percent Change	Net Earnings by Place of Residence (thousands) 1979	Net Earnings by Place of Residence (thousands) 1987	Net Earnings by Place of Residence (thousands) Percent Change	Average Earnings per Worker
Region 1								
Boone	0.25	8860	15448	74.36	199427	329551	65.25	23339
Carroll	1.00	7484	14262	90.57	89024	146743	64.84	19248
Jo Daviess	2.00	6628	13962	110.65	94814	196331	107.07	18550
Lee	4.00	8783	14743	67.86	218121	324127	48.60	23053
Ogle	1.00	8121	14518	78.77	261691	443412	69.44	20889
Stephenson	1.00	8818	15428	74.96	307828	497543	61.63	21992
Whiteside	2.00	9028	14035	55.46	433899	562372	29.61	21381
Winnebago	2.00	9545	15476	62.14	1781696	2751566	54.44	22814
Average/Total	**1.66**	**8408**	**14734**	**75.23**	**3386500**	**5251645**	**55.08**[1]	**22145**
Region 2								
De Kalb	0.25	7986	13765	72.36	414012	706532	70.65	20845
Du Page	1.00	11866	21235	78.96	5972163	12265666	105.38	30501
Grundy	0.25	10000	16729	67.29	225632	385418	70.82	25923
Kane	3.00	10092	16782	66.29	2104959	3975932	88.88	27329
Kankakee	1.00	8394	13019	55.10	625124	812775	30.02	20261
Kendall	1.00	9330	16935	81.51	276093	509060	84.38	28629
Lake	1.00	11144	21432	92.32	3682295	8084043	119.54	32103
McHenry	0.25	9826	17866	81.82	1074847	2301761	114.15	27991
Will	2.00	9071	15582	71.78	2300372	4146865	80.27	25168
Average/Total	**1.08**	**9745**	**17038**	**74.83**	**16675497**	**33188052**	**99.02**	**28782**
Region 3A								
Henry	2.00	8964	13556	51.23	373144	455633	22.11	20714
Mercer	0.25	7408	13230	78.59	96730	153984	59.19	19969
Rock Island	4.00	9948	14201	42.75	1220375	1391811	14.05	20074
Average/Total	**2.08**	**8773**	**13662**	**55.73**	**1690249**	**2001428**	**18.41**	**20208**
Region 3B								
Bureau	1.00	9016	14672	62.73	229539	327691	42.76	21953
La Salle	3.00	9300	14109	51.71	677071	902246	33.26	20599
Marshall	3.00	8449	14549	72.20	74075	112484	51.85	20366
Mason	4.00	8361	12747	52.46	108835	124415	14.32	19085
Peoria	8.00	10313	15231	47.69	1516979	1751989	15.49	22905
Putnam	1.00	7348	15677	113.35	28317	58542	106.74	24322
Stark	3.00	9651	15862	64.36	44671	59948	34.20	22072
Tazewell	5.00	9712	14586	50.19	963339	1221502	26.80	23598
Woodford	0.25	9290	14008	50.79	210483	305225	45.01	22499
Average/Total	**3.14**	**9049**	**14605**	**61.40**	**3853309**	**4864042**	**26.23**	**22342**
Region 3C								
Fulton	2.00	8293	12456	50.20	239115	256335	7.20	17394
Hancock	1.00	8141	12808	57.33	126475	173551	37.22	17006
Henderson	2.00	8091	12129	49.91	53294	68169	27.91	17987
Knox	2.00	8532	13543	58.73	364959	449509	23.17	18802
McDonough	2.00	6857	10971	60.00	167130	219231	31.17	14427
Warren	2.00	8920	13493	51.27	133693	161770	21.00	18616
Average/Total	**1.83**	**8139**	**12567**	**54.40**	**1084666**	**1328565**	**22.49**	**17361**
Region 4A								
Champaign	NR[2]	7841	14120	80.08	938800	1707012	81.83	20268
De Witt	1.00	8624	13360	54.92	108031	143191	32.55	18703
Ford	4.00	10626	14836	39.62	109463	125640	14.78	19094
Iroquois	1.00	9375	13260	41.44	209652	241573	15.23	17323
Livingston	0.25	9510	14640	53.94	270610	362886	34.10	20742
McLean	2.00	8848	15406	74.12	751046	1343684	78.91	21055
Piatt	6.00	9798	15475	57.94	113981	164788	44.57	22329
Vermilion	4.00	8816	12803	45.22	615078	739671	20.26	19965
Average/Total	**2.25**	**9180**	**14238**	**55.10**	**3116661**	**4828445**	**54.92**	**20279**
Region 4B								
Clark	2.00	8197	12174	48.52	86521	107456	24.20	17240
Coles	3.00	7440	12532	68.44	264118	409350	54.99	17533
Cumberland	7.00	6595	11255	70.66	47070	74154	57.54	17403
Douglas	1.00	9265	12663	36.68	132793	156333	17.73	18401
Edgar	7.00	8999	12727	41.43	131992	151851	15.05	20942
Macon	15.00	8891	14456	62.59	856363	1196631	39.73	22578
Moultrie	5.00	8919	13454	50.85	91377	121751	33.24	19736
Shelby	4.00	7729	12660	63.80	114142	175224	53.51	17135
Average/Total	**5.50**	**8254**	**12740**	**54.34**	**1724376**	**2392750**	**38.76**	**20110**

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Income Trends, by County (continued)

County	General Assistance Recipients per 1,000 Population	Per Capita Income			Net Earnings by Place of Residence (thousands)			Average Earnings per Worker
		1979	1987	Percent Change	1979	1987	Percent Change	
Region 5A								
Calhoun	0.25	7167	11961	66.89	29918	37371	24.91	21173
Cass	3.00	8878	13397	50.90	87569	105159	20.09	18235
Christian	5.00	8946	14363	60.55	214585	308628	43.83	21388
Greene	2.00	6669	11104	66.50	68445	94902	38.65	14473
Jersey	4.00	7347	12331	67.84	108867	167372	53.74	18948
Logan	3.00	9098	14054	54.47	192430	278779	44.87	19638
Macoupin	2.00	8516	13158	54.51	281046	380356	35.34	20593
Menard	1.00	9628	14612	51.77	75395	114269	51.56	20171
Montgomery	2.00	9018	12436	37.90	190076	217127	14.23	17913
Morgan	0.25	9031	14244	57.72	235099	334841	42.43	21802
Sangamon	6.00	9358	16262	73.78	1151297	1985644	72.47	20245
Scott	0.25	9143	13015	42.35	38474	48169	25.20	20989
Average/Total	**2.40**	**8567**	**13411**	**56.56**	**2673201**	**4072617**	**52.35**	**20009**
Region 5B								
Adams	0.25	8740	13781	57.68	417623	538651	28.98	18406
Brown	4.00	7470	13976	87.10	25812	43226	67.46	22339
Pike	5.00	7335	12355	68.44	82215	117251	42.62	17389
Schuyler	4.00	7411	11755	58.62	38597	51088	32.36	16070
Average/Total	**3.31**	**7739**	**12967**	**67.55**	**564247**	**750216**	**32.96**	**18244**
Region 6								
Bond	0.25	7119	12228	71.77	75646	122616	62.09	20260
Clinton	1.00	7659	14046	83.39	173245	319583	84.47	21957
Madison	2.00	8863	14779	66.75	1638297	2492998	52.17	22338
Monroe	0.25	9224	16551	79.43	134523	247930	84.30	25064
Randolph	5.00	7235	12209	68.75	174843	262318	50.03	20980
St. Clair	31.00	7958	13365	67.94	1570334	2355956	50.03	22459
Washington	1.00	8354	13730	64.35	82171	116547	41.83	19337
Average/Total	**5.79**	**8059**	**13844**	**71.79**	**3849059**	**5917948**	**53.75**	**22287**
Region 7A								
Clay	1.00	6862	11857	72.79	65979	96548	46.33	16606
Crawford	7.00	8704	14052	61.44	125881	165138	31.19	23348
Edwards	0.25	8787	12815	45.84	47542	56043	17.88	14941
Effingham	4.00	8136	13634	67.58	171343	283245	65.31	19088
Fayette	b [3]	6583	10809	64.20	93253	130710	40.17	20249
Jasper	1.00	8111	12210	50.54	60954	78619	28.98	16678
Lawrence	6.00	8146	13080	60.57	95652	120073	25.53	20742
Marion	6.00	7905	12494	58.05	227473	308059	35.43	18446
Richland	1.00	7596	12702	67.22	92211	123031	33.42	20390
Wabash	3.00	9001	13478	49.74	84880	111329	31.16	19368
Wayne	3.00	7779	12645	62.55	92360	127842	38.42	20231
White	0.25	8380	13220	57.76	90836	124193	36.72	18096
Average/Total	**2.71**	**7999**	**12750**	**59.39**	**1248364**	**1724830**	**38.17**	**19144**
Region 7B								
Alexander	29.00	5191	9419	81.45	35977	54515	51.53	18300
Franklin	21.00	7796	11773	51.01	211131	273523	29.55	20335
Gallatin	18.00	6899	11783	70.84	34106	48625	42.57	21280
Hamilton	1.00	6526	10789	65.32	36047	44969	24.75	19819
Hardin	35.00	4680	9402	100.90	13792	23876	73.11	12613
Jackson	5.00	6813	11238	64.95	291896	436544	49.55	17386
Jefferson	8.00	7744	13645	76.20	187036	323976	73.22	21457
Johnson	5.00	4906	8768	78.72	28829	51865	79.91	15134
Massac	25.00	6559	11153	70.04	67006	90617	35.24	21277
Perry	21.00	8631	13293	54.01	133707	173386	29.68	24933
Pope	25.00	4262	9422	121.07	10809	22378	107.03	17095
Pulaski	34.00	5236	8931	70.57	29004	37585	29.59	17796
Saline	21.00	7644	13073	71.02	126103	211025	67.34	21731
Union	8.00	7411	11586	56.34	84355	118836	40.88	18416
Williamson	13.00	6959	12526	80.00	260331	444017	70.56	20399
Average/Total	**17.93**	**6484**	**11120**	**71.51**	**1550129**	**2355737**	**51.97**	**19481**

[1] Percent change in regional earnings is calculated from totals.
[2] "NR" denotes not reported.
[3] "b" denotes less than 5 reported cases.

Sources: ***County and City Data Book***, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1983 and 1988. Illinois Department of Public Aid, unpublished data, 1988.

Chapter 3 EMPLOYMENT

Long-Term Employment Growth, 1979-89

Short-Term Employment Growth, 1987-89

Unemployment Rate, 1989

Employment Trends, by County

Source:

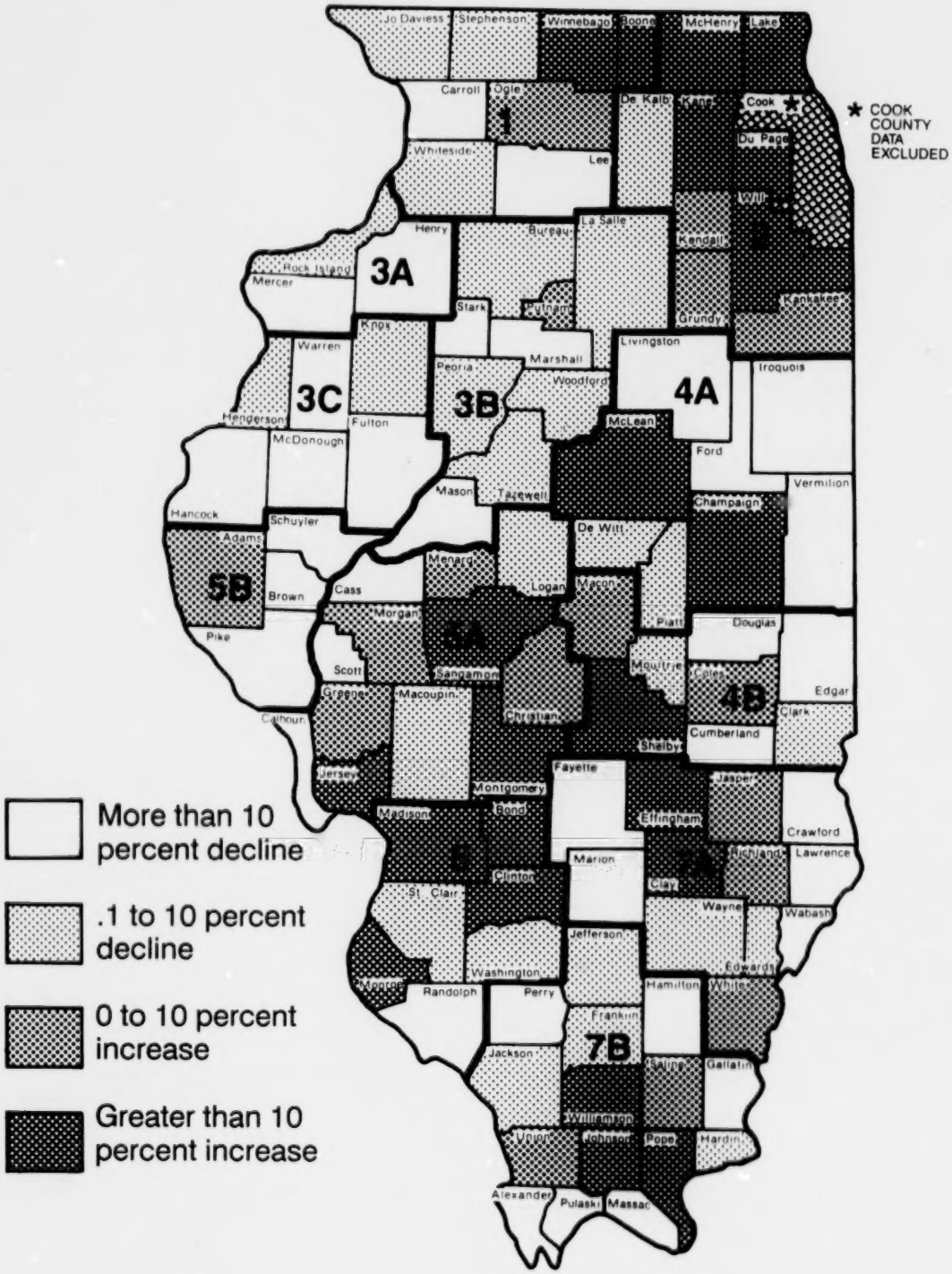
Illinois Department of Employment Security, ***Illinois Labor Force Report***, 1979, 1987, 1989.

Definitions:

Employment data is from unemployment compensation records. Employment figures are annual averages of monthly data.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force that is not employed.

MAP 9. LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1979 - 89



Source: *Illinois Labor Force Report*, Illinois Department of Employment Security, 1979, 1989

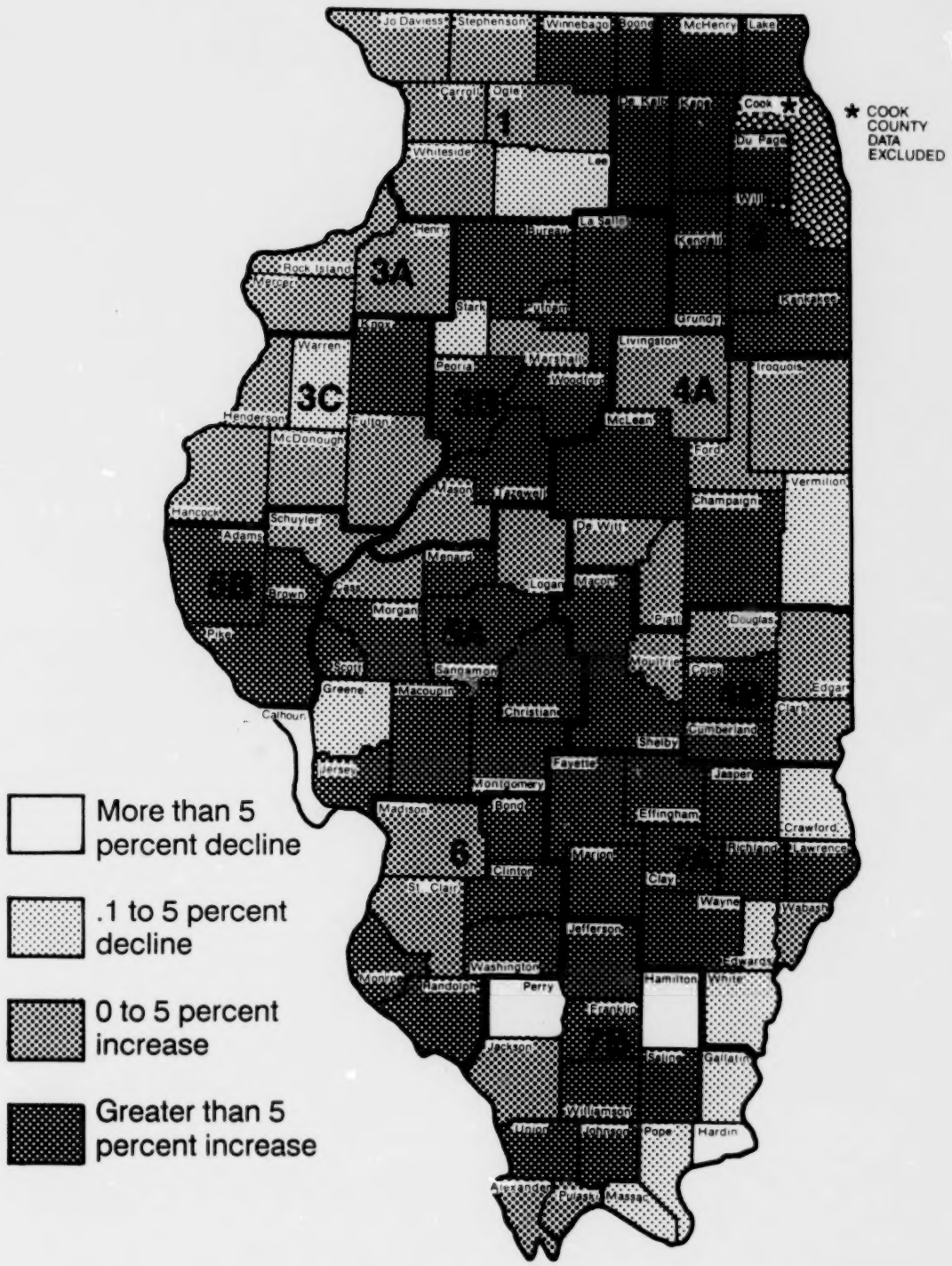
LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1979-89

The Illinois economy has been producing jobs at a rate below the national average. Employment growth between 1979 and 1989 for Illinois was 12.3 percent compared to 18.3 percent for the nation. Since jobs are the primary source of income for most residents, Illinois communities are concerned about providing adequate job opportunities. There is particular concern in rural areas where there has been a decline in the employment base.

The variation among counties in long-term employment growth is striking. The collar counties of Chicago (area 2) again dominate. Employment in those counties grew at nearly 40 percent. These counties have thriving high-tech industries and business services. There was also moderate growth (greater than 10 percent) in portions of southwest areas 6 and 5A, mainly metro St. Louis and Springfield (Map 9). Much of Illinois was characterized by employment decline. Declines were especially severe in western Illinois, both in remote area 3C and mostly metro 3A and 3B (Rock Island/Moline and Peoria). The recession of the early 1980's brought serious economic decline to this region. The metro areas of western Illinois suffered from weakness in durable manufacturing, particularly farm machinery. In some remote communities, the industrial base has declined so severely that education and health care have become major employers. Eastern and southern Illinois were mixed, with some counties having declines, while neighboring counties had increases. Some of these counties have small employment bases so that a moderate change in the number of jobs has a large percentage effect.

Rural counties were at a dramatic disadvantage to metro counties in job creation. Metro counties gained 20 percent in jobs compared to declines of about 7 percent in rural areas. This is partly a consequence of employment reductions in rural manufacturing and growth in service sector jobs in metro counties. A decline in job opportunities is critical in explaining the loss of population in rural counties. Faced with long-term population and employment declines, some rural residents are worried about the very survival of their communities.

MAP 10. SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1979 - 89



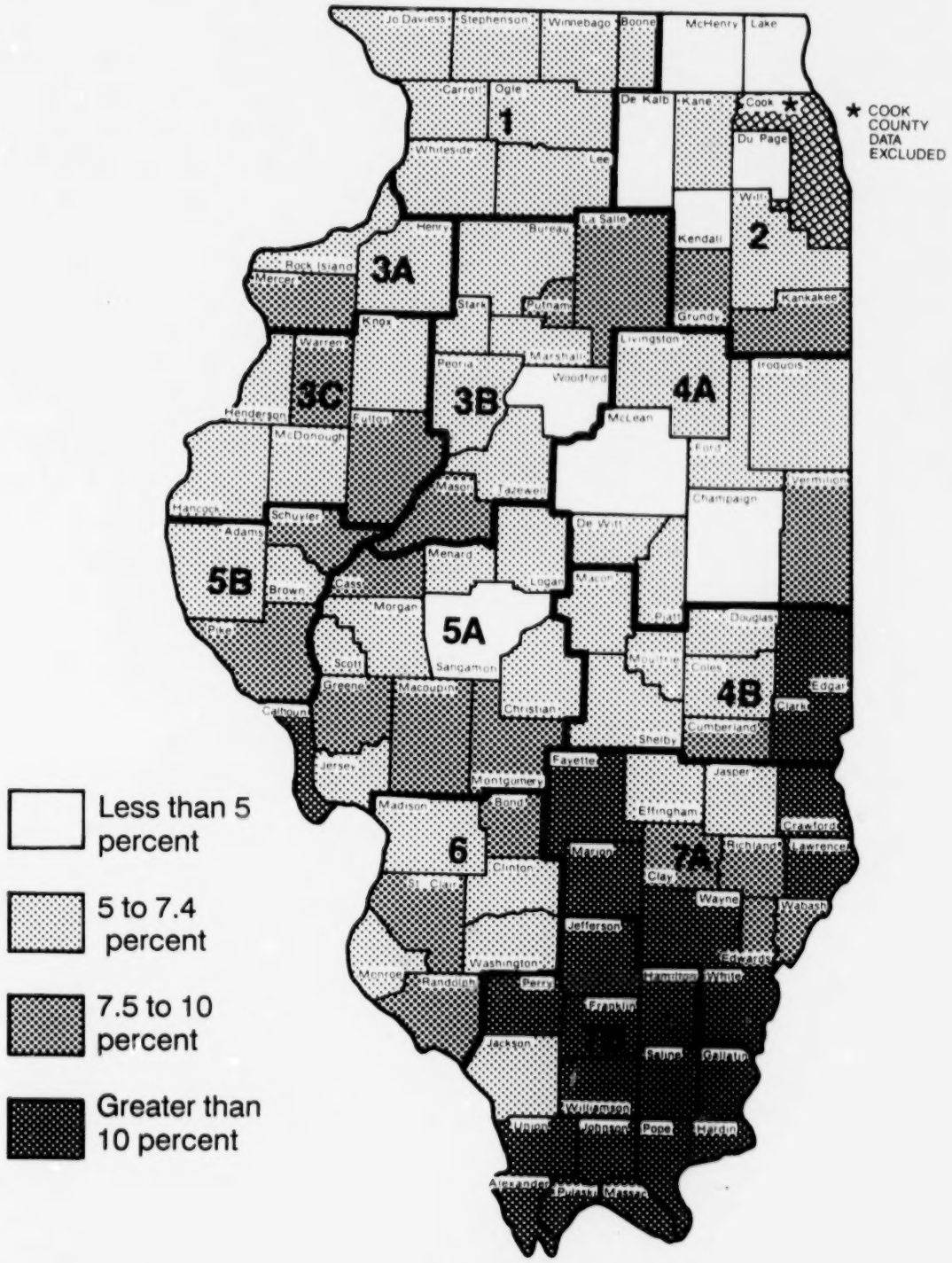
Source: *Illinois Labor Force Report*, Illinois Department of Employment Security, 1979, 1989

SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1987-89

During the 1987-89 period, the Illinois economy improved, evidenced by a 7.4 percent increase in jobs. As expected, the collar counties of Chicago have the highest rate of growth (Map 10). Some areas show a turnaround, with higher growth rates, on an annual basis, in the short-term. This includes the Peoria area (3B) and much of central and southern Illinois (areas 5A, 6, 7A, 7B). The growth of jobs in this wide area is a positive development. Statewide, only a few counties lost jobs during this time period.

The short-term trends suggest that employment is at least stabilizing in rural Illinois. The nearly 5 percent job increase in rural areas still lags metro areas, but may signal improved rural economic performance. Although job numbers have increased, there remains serious concern with the quality of jobs in rural areas.

MAP 11. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1989



Source: *Illinois Labor Force Report*, Illinois Department of Employment Security, 1989

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1989

The unemployment rate is a commonly used measure of economic distress. In 1989, Illinois had an unemployment rate of 6 percent, slightly higher than the national rate of 5.2 percent. Nationally, 1989 was a year of economic expansion. So counties with high unemployment rates in 1989 are not following the general business cycle, but rather are experiencing local difficulties.

As Map 11 shows, high unemployment rates are concentrated in the southern portion of the state (areas 7A and 7B). This area also has high rates of general assistance recipients (see Chapter 2). There are some areas of moderately high unemployment (7.5 to 10 percent) in southwestern Illinois (area 5A) and western Illinois. Most of the rest of Illinois has moderate to low levels. The collar counties of Chicago (area 2) have an average rate below 5 percent.

An attendant concern is the issue of underemployment, in which people are unable to find full-time jobs or jobs that are commensurate with their experience. It seems likely that underemployment is more acute in rural rather than in metro Illinois, although measures of the extent of underemployment are not readily available.

Employment Trends, by County

County	Employment 1979	Employment 1987	Employment 1989	Unemployment Rate 1989	Employment Growth[1] Short Term	Employment Growth[1] Long Term
Region 1						
Boone	13085	14082	15677	6.1	11.3	19.8
Carroll	9412	7712	7762	7.3	0.6	-17.5
Jo Daviess	11612	10618	10784	5.5	1.6	-7.1
Lee	20463	14305	13990	6.8	-2.2	-31.6
Ogle	21792	21363	22141	6.2	3.6	1.6
Stephenson	24181	22702	23824	6.7	4.9	-1.5
Whiteside	29738	26561	27615	6.6	4.0	-7.1
Winnebago	117473	119984	130860	6.0	9.1	11.4
Total/Average	**247756**	**237327**	**252653**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**2.0**
Region 2						
De Kalb	38694	33803	37027	3.7	9.5	-4.3
Du Page	273214	395042	433430	3.3	9.7	58.6
Grundy	15346	14940	16083	8.7	7.7	4.8
Kane	126232	144716	153540	5.5	6.1	21.6
Kankakee	38762	40214	42604	7.8	5.9	9.9
Kendall	17853	18303	19281	4.5	5.3	8.0
Lake	195733	251834	285583	3.9	13.4	45.9
McHenry	63846	80027	88501	4.5	10.6	38.6
Will	143607	164581	177151	6.3	7.6	23.4
Total/Average	**913287**	**1143460**	**1253200**	**4.5**	**9.6**	**37.2**
Region 3A						
Henry	27795	22229	22996	7.1	3.5	-17.3
Mercer	9310	7779	7896	7.8	1.5	-15.2
Rock Island	78939	69892	72274	6.6	3.4	-8.4
Total/Average	**116044**	**99900**	**103166**	**6.8**	**3.3**	**-11.1**
Region 3B						
Bureau	16624	15081	16095	7.3	6.7	-3.2
La Salle	47866	43741	46736	9.1	6.8	-2.4
Marshall	6957	5567	5655	5.3	1.6	-18.7
Mason	10129	6615	6735	8.3	1.8	-33.5
Peoria	91389	76379	83095	5.9	8.8	-9.1
Putnam	2496	2428	2563	7.7	5.6	2.7
Stark	3683	2781	2758	6.8	-0.8	-25.1
Tazewell	59094	51511	56315	6.3	9.3	-4.7
Woodford	14705	13124	14632	4.3	11.5	-0.5
Total/Average	**252943**	**217227**	**234584**	**6.7**	**8.0**	**-7.3**
Region 3C						
Fulton	22047	14876	15274	8.5	2.7	-30.7
Hancock	11612	10259	10353	6.0	0.9	-10.8
Henderson	4297	3796	3916	7.1	3.2	-8.9
Knox	26193	24051	25985	6.3	8.0	-0.8
McDonough	18876	15417	15427	5.3	0.1	-18.3
Warren	10896	8882	8859	8.2	-0.3	-18.7
Total/Average	**93921**	**77281**	**79814**	**6.8**	**3.3**	**-15.0**
Region 4A						
Champaign	76617	83099	87873	4.1	5.7	14.7
De Witt	8696	7668	7855	7.0	2.4	-9.7
Ford	7622	6620	6722	5.8	1.5	-11.8
Iroquois	16727	13986	14103	6.2	0.8	-15.7
Livingston	20871	17484	17887	5.2	2.3	-14.3
McLean	58022	62528	71206	4.5	13.9	22.7
Piatt	8185	7407	7552	6.5	2.0	-7.7
Vermilion	41491	37260	36884	9.4	-1.0	-11.1
Total/Average	**238231**	**236052**	**250082**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**5.0**
Region 4B						
Clark	6285	6276	6279	11.5	0.0	-0.1
Coles	24302	23514	24802	5.7	5.5	2.1
Cumberland	5257	4259	4484	9.0	5.3	-14.7
Douglas	10026	8442	8633	5.5	2.3	-13.9
Edgar	9244	7307	7392	12.2	1.2	-20.0
Macon	54022	52906	56437	7.4	6.7	4.5
Moultrie	6906	6183	6276	6.0	1.5	-9.1
Shelby	8766	10299	12359	6.6	20.0	41.0
Total/Average	**124808**	**119186**	**126662**	**7.3**	**6.3**	**1.5**

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Employment Trends, by County (continued)

County	Employment 1979	Employment 1987	Employment 1989	Unemployment Rate 1989	Employment Growth[1] Short Term	Employment Growth[1] Long Term
Region 5A						
Calhoun	1971	1768	1601	15.3	-9.4	-18.8
Cass	6906	5844	5876	8.4	0.5	-14.9
Christian	14558	14298	15153	7.4	6.0	4.1
Greene	6232	6767	6601	7.5	-2.5	5.9
Jersey	6599	8829	9393	7.1	6.4	42.3
Logan	15295	14133	14554	6.4	3.0	-4.8
Macoupin	19920	18650	19762	8.0	6.0	-0.8
Menard	5518	5681	6001	5.4	5.6	8.8
Montgomery	11926	12099	13258	8.7	9.6	11.2
Morgan	15698	15550	16592	5.6	6.7	5.7
Sangamon	85379	97693	103536	4.7	6.0	21.3
Scott	2624	2323	2515	7.4	8.3	-4.2
Total/Average	**192626**	**203635**	**214842**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**11.5**
Region 5B						
Adams	30417	29384	31098	6.4	5.8	2.2
Brown	2316	1941	2040	7.1	5.1	-11.9
Pike	8372	6875	7281	8.3	5.9	-13.0
Schuyler	4143	3190	3253	7.6	2.0	-21.5
Total/Average	**45248**	**41390**	**43672**	**6.8**	**5.5**	**-3.5**
Region 6						
Bond	5602	6016	6636	8.6	10.3	18.5
Clinton	13002	14710	15590	6.7	6.0	19.9
Madison	102765	112464	118040	6.7	5.0	14.9
Monroe	8027	9773	10661	6.1	9.1	32.8
Randolph	15907	12459	13485	8.2	8.2	-15.2
St. Clair	117022	105831	110179	7.9	4.1	-5.8
Washington	7878	6177	7496	7.1	21.4	-4.8
Total/Average	**270203**	**267430**	**282087**	**7.3**	**5.5**	**4.4**
Region 7A						
Clay	5327	5783	6523	9.3	12.8	22.5
Crawford	9029	7105	6944	11.6	-2.3	-23.1
Edwards	3784	3796	3780	9.0	-0.4	-0.1
Effingham	14095	14793	17528	5.7	18.5	24.4
Fayette	9024	6484	7081	10.4	9.2	-21.5
Jasper	5417	4776	5514	6.1	15.5	1.8
Lawrence	7659	5580	6078	11.7	8.9	-20.6
Marion	20294	16682	17568	11.5	5.3	-13.4
Richland	6873	5964	7137	9.0	19.7	3.8
Wabash	7551	5758	6025	9.0	4.6	-20.2
Wayne	7429	6384	6797	11.5	6.5	-8.5
White	6180	6949	6692	11.3	-3.7	8.3
Total/Average	**102662**	**90054**	**97667**	**9.6**	**8.5**	**-4.9**
Region 7B						
Alexander	3887	2903	3006	15.3	3.5	-22.7
Franklin	15122	13338	14070	13.9	5.5	-7.0
Gallatin	2672	2321	2284	14.0	-1.6	-14.5
Hamilton	3233	2415	2059	21.4	-14.7	-36.3
Hardin	1649	1923	1620	14.3	-15.8	-1.8
Jackson	26611	25313	26045	7.2	2.9	-2.1
Jefferson	17236	15211	16282	10.5	7.0	-5.5
Johnson	3287	3313	3670	11.5	10.8	11.7
Massac	5746	4439	4295	10.2	-3.2	-25.3
Perry	9513	7075	6686	12.5	-5.5	-29.7
Pope	1019	1432	1406	11.8	-1.8	38.0
Pulaski	2984	2075	2118	14.5	2.1	-29.0
Saline	10008	9624	10138	11.6	5.3	1.3
Union	6706	6493	7131	11.3	9.8	6.3
Williamson	19907	21326	22952	10.5	7.6	15.3
Total/Average	**129580**	**119201**	**123762**	**11.1**	**3.8**	**-4.5**

[1] Short term employment growth is the percent change in employment from 1987 to 1989. Long term employment growth is the percent change in employment from 1979 to 1989. Employment figures are annual averages of monthly data.

Source: ***Illinois Labor Force Report*** Illinois Department of Employment Security, 1979, 1987, and 1989.

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Chapter 4 ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base, 1987

Industrial Structure, 1987

Sources:

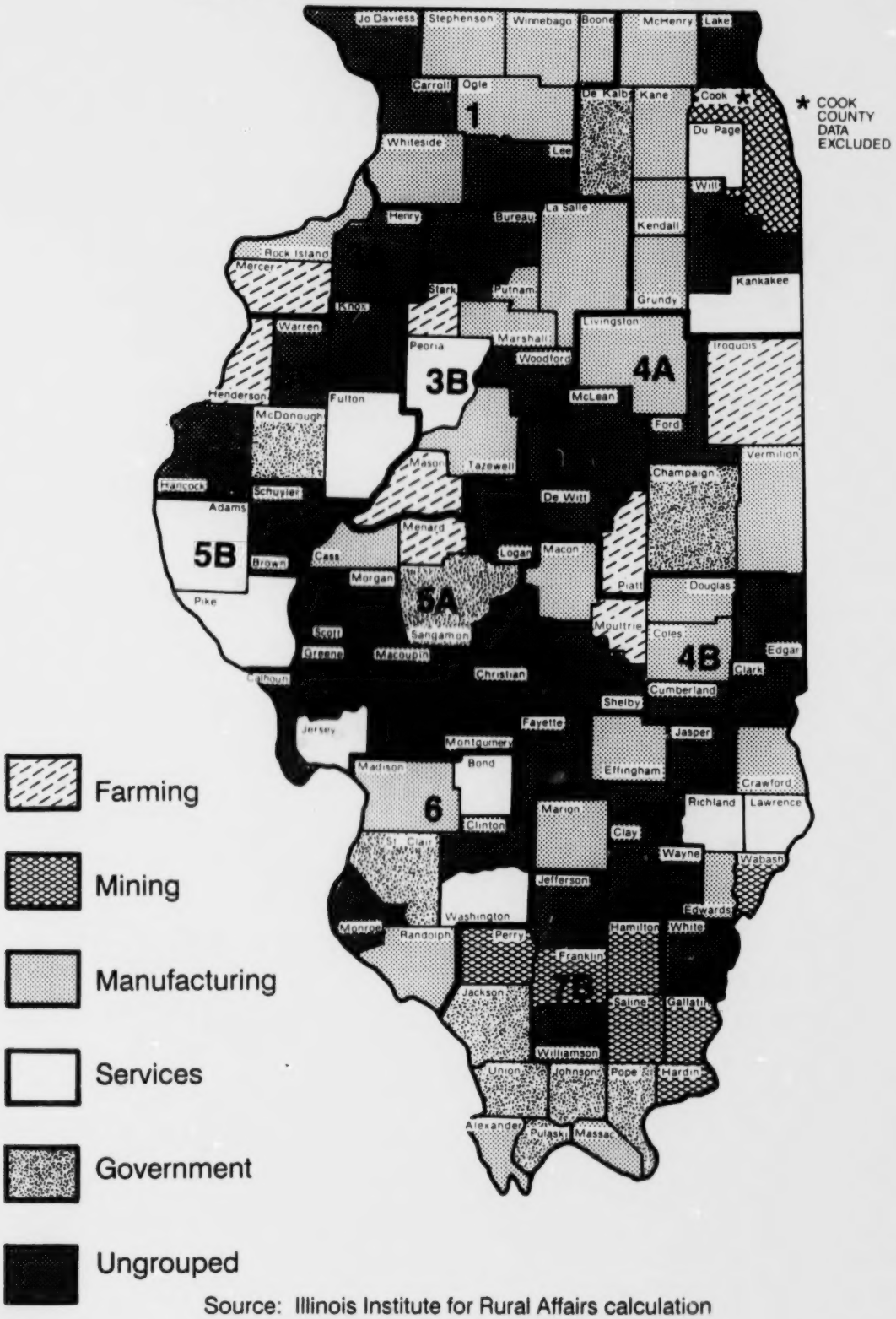
Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs calculations from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, ***Local Area Personal Income***, 1982-87 (Volume 2).

Bender, Lloyd D., Bernal L. Green, Thomas F. Hady, John A. Kuehn, Marlys K. Nelson, Leon B. Perkinson and Peggy Ross. ***The Diverse Social and Economic Structure of Nonmetropolitan America***. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Rural Development Research Report No. 49. Washington, D.C.

Definition:

The economic base of a county was determined by the classification scheme detailed in the text which follows. The classification scheme is similar to that developed by the Economic Research Service in the report cited above.

MAP 12. ECONOMIC BASE, 1987



Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs calculation

ECONOMIC BASE, 1987

Individual rural communities are small enough so they are unlikely to develop a broad, well diversified economy. Instead, communities tend to specialize in one, or several, economic activities. The economic health of a rural area is closely related to the performance of its key sector(s).

In this chapter, counties are classified into groups based on their degree of economic specialization. The industry of highest specialization is designated the county's economic base. The classification scheme is based on work by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.[1]

Map 12 shows the economic bases of Illinois counties. Manufacturing dominates the northern tier of the state. Mining and government are important in the southern counties. Farming is the base of some counties across the central portion of the state. Services are widely scattered.

Farming is the economic base of relatively few counties. More non-metro counties depend on manufacturing than natural resources (farming or mining) for their economic base. However, this analysis understates the importance of agriculture in that earnings from agricultural inputs (such as machinery purchases) or earnings by agricultural processing firms are not included in the farming category.

There are many ungrouped counties. Counties in this category are varied. Some may have well diversified economies, not easily classified. But for many, being ungrouped may be an indication of decline in their principal industry.

Definition of County Types

Farm Dependent - Annual average (over three-year period 1985-87) of farm income is 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor's income in 1987.

Mining Dependent - Mining contributes 20 percent or more to total labor and proprietor's income in 1987.

Manufacturing Dependent - Manufacturing contributes 25 percent or more to total labor and proprietor's income in 1987.

Service Dependent - Service industries contribute 25 percent or more to total labor and proprietor's income in 1987.

Government Dependent - Government contributes 25 percent or more to total labor and proprietor's income in 1987.

Ungrouped - The economy does not fit into any of the above categories.

Note: The only counties belonging to more than one category are Adams, Pulaski, and Sangamon. They are classified by the activity that contributes the most to total 1987 labor and proprietor's income.

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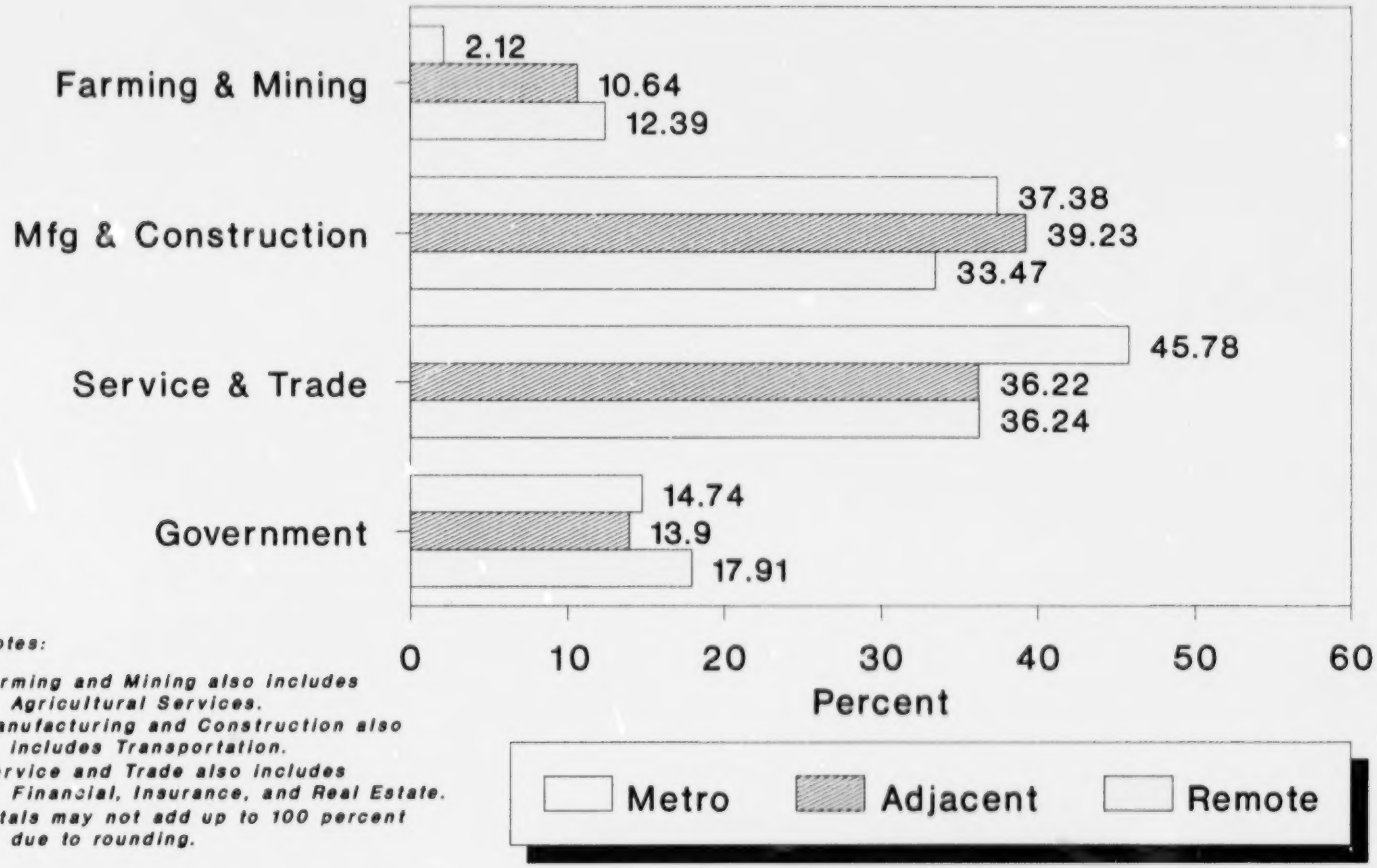
[1] See Bender et. al. (1985). The major differences between their classification system and the one used in this report are: 1) the categories of federal lands, retirement, and poverty are not used here. Only Saline falls exclusively into one of these categories (retirement). 2) service is included as an additional category.

Figure 1. Industrial Structure, 1987
Percentage of Earnings by Major Sectors



Notes:

Farming and Mining also includes Agricultural Services.
Manufacturing and Construction also includes Transportation.
Service and Trade also includes Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate.
Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Calculated from Local Area Personal Income, 1982-87, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, 1987

For generations the economy of rural Illinois was homogeneous, dependent on farming and other natural resource activities, such as mining. In the 1960's and 1970's, manufacturing and service industries expanded in rural Illinois and became critical to the economic health of many communities. Natural resource industries remained vitally important in many rural areas, but generally declined in importance.

Figure 1 compares the industrial structure of metro, adjacent, and remote counties in Illinois. Farming and mining are important in non-metro areas, but certainly are not dominant. In remote areas, most dependent on resource activities, farming and mining make up 12.39 percent of total earnings.

Manufacturing is important in rural areas; in fact, manufacturing and construction earnings are a larger fraction of total earnings in adjacent than in metro counties. Metro areas have larger service sectors than do non-metro areas. A broad definition of service is used in Figure 1 (included are wholesale trade, retail trade, and financial, insurance, and real estate). However, the major advantage of metro areas is in producer, personal, and professional services. The service sector is an area of growth in the economy. In fact, in the U.S. well over two-thirds of workers and self-employed are in service-producing industries. Rural counties must evaluate their potential to capture a larger share of this rapidly growing sector.

The government sector is acting as a buffer for non-metro counties. Remote counties have the highest percentage of earnings from the government. This is due, in part, to the location of universities and prisons in those counties.

Chapter 5 HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

High School Attainment, 1980

College Attainment, 1980

Bank Deposits per Capita, 1986

Human and Financial Resources, by County

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ***County and City Data Book***, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983 and 1988.

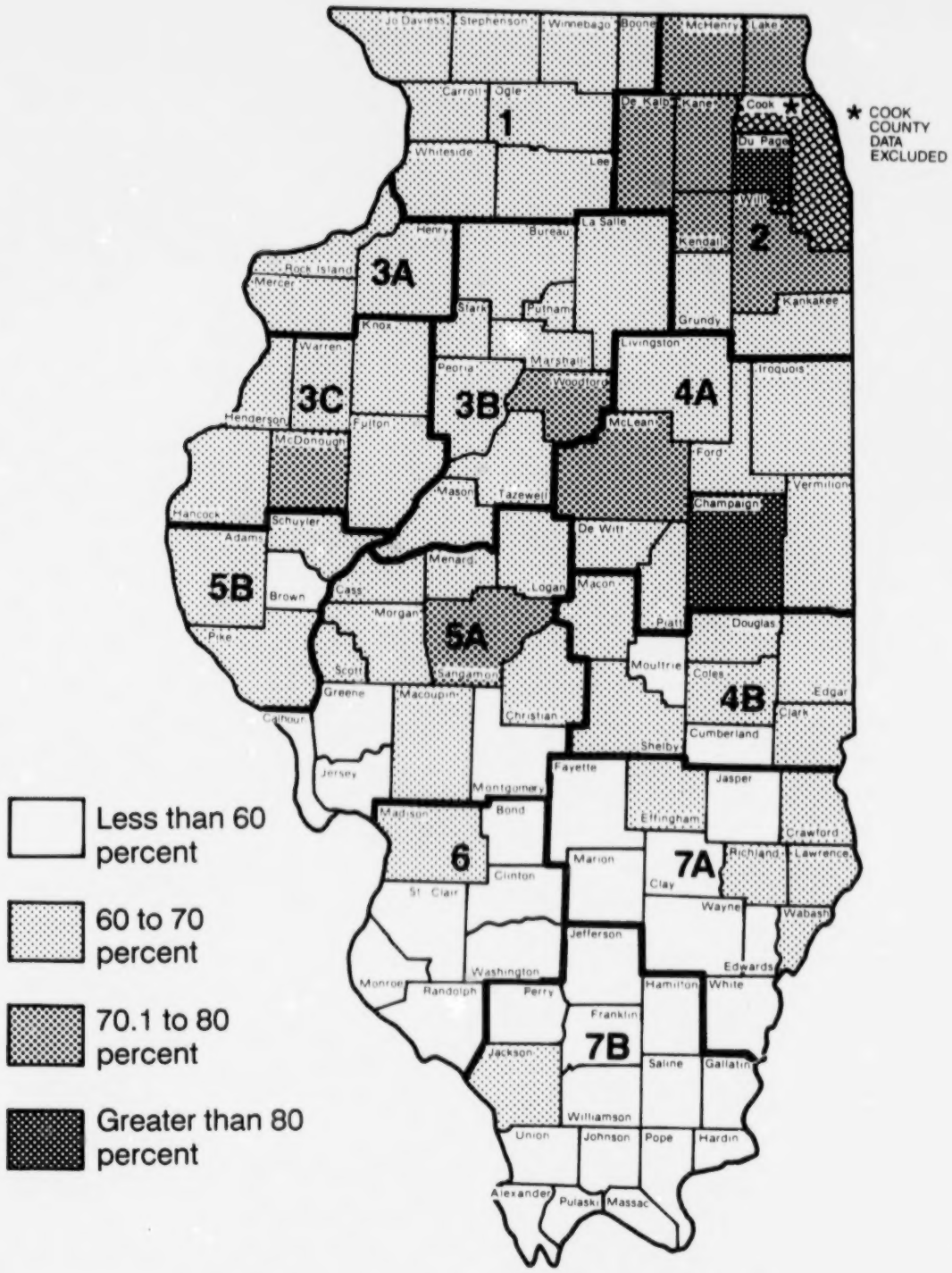
Definitions:

High school attainment is the percentage of persons 25 years of age or older who have completed at least 12 years of formal education.

College attainment is the percentage of persons 25 years of age or older who have completed at least 16 years of formal education.

Bank deposits includes deposits for all insured and reporting non-insured commercial and mutual savings banks.

MAP 13. HIGH SCHOOL ATTAINMENT, 1980



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1983

HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The availability of human and financial resources is critical to economic success in today's economy. Many rural areas are finding that natural resources alone do not make for economic development. Instead, businesses require a skilled and adaptable work force and capital for investment in business formation and expansion. The question faced by rural areas is whether they can compete on these terms with urban areas.

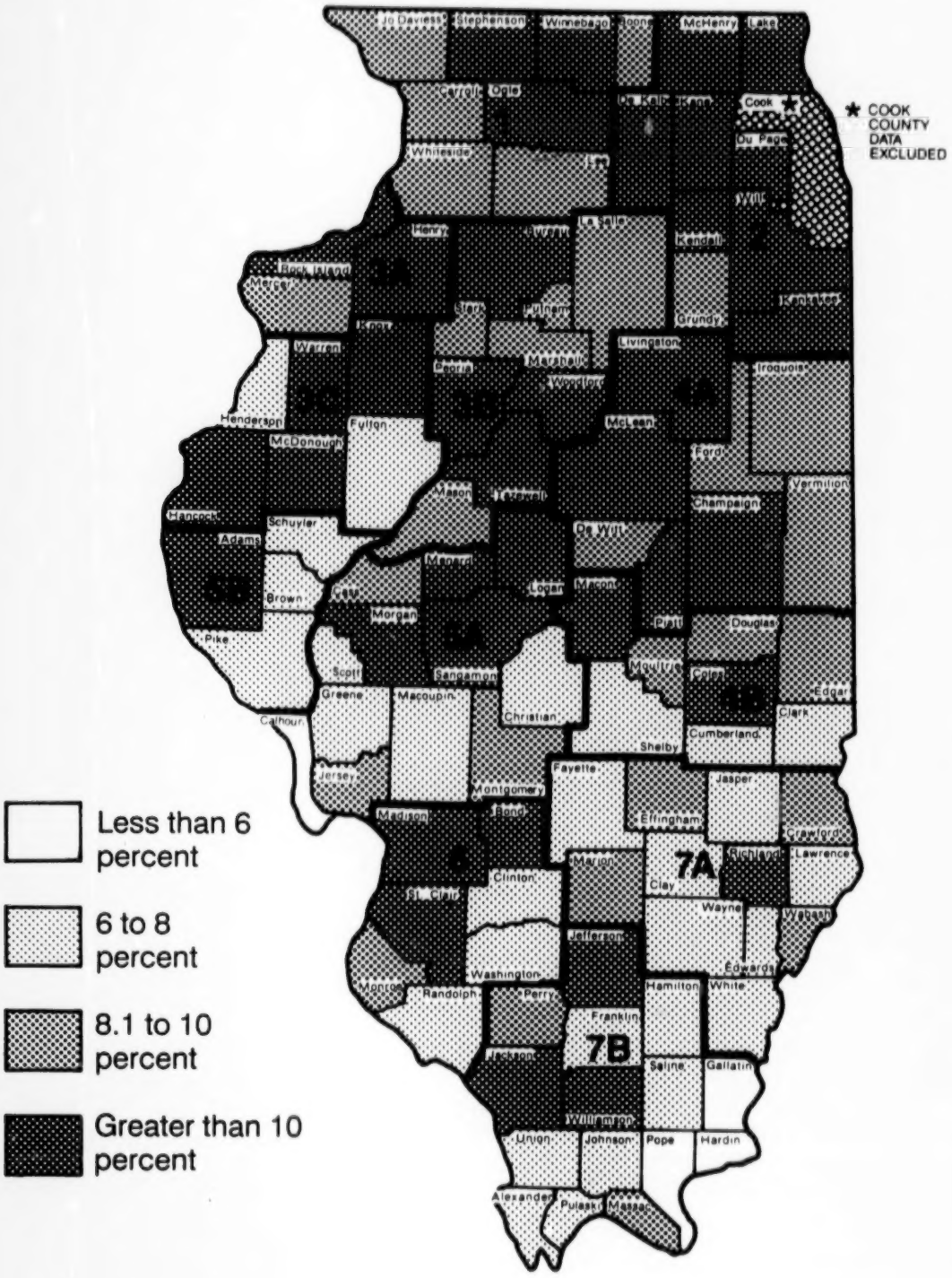
County-level measures of human and financial resources are limited. Two measures of educational attainment are presented, high school attainment and college attainment. The level of financial resources is measured by bank deposits per capita.

HIGH SCHOOL ATTAINMENT, 1980

High school attainment, the percentage of adults who have completed high school, is highest in the collar counties (area 2) and in several scattered counties, some of which are home to major universities (Map 13). A vast portion of southern Illinois (areas 6, 7A, and 7B) has low education levels, less than 60 percent of adults have a high school education. Certainly, this is a factor in limiting the attractiveness of the region for industry. The combination of low education, high unemployment, and low wages, all related, accounts for the poor incomes in the region.

Metro counties have a distinct advantage in high school attainment. This is partly due to migration of young persons from rural to metro areas. If the skill level of the labor force is essential to economic development, then investment in education and human capital is needed in rural areas. Unfortunately, the sparse population makes the cost of high quality educational programs relatively high.

MAP 14. COLLEGE ATTAINMENT, 1980



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1983

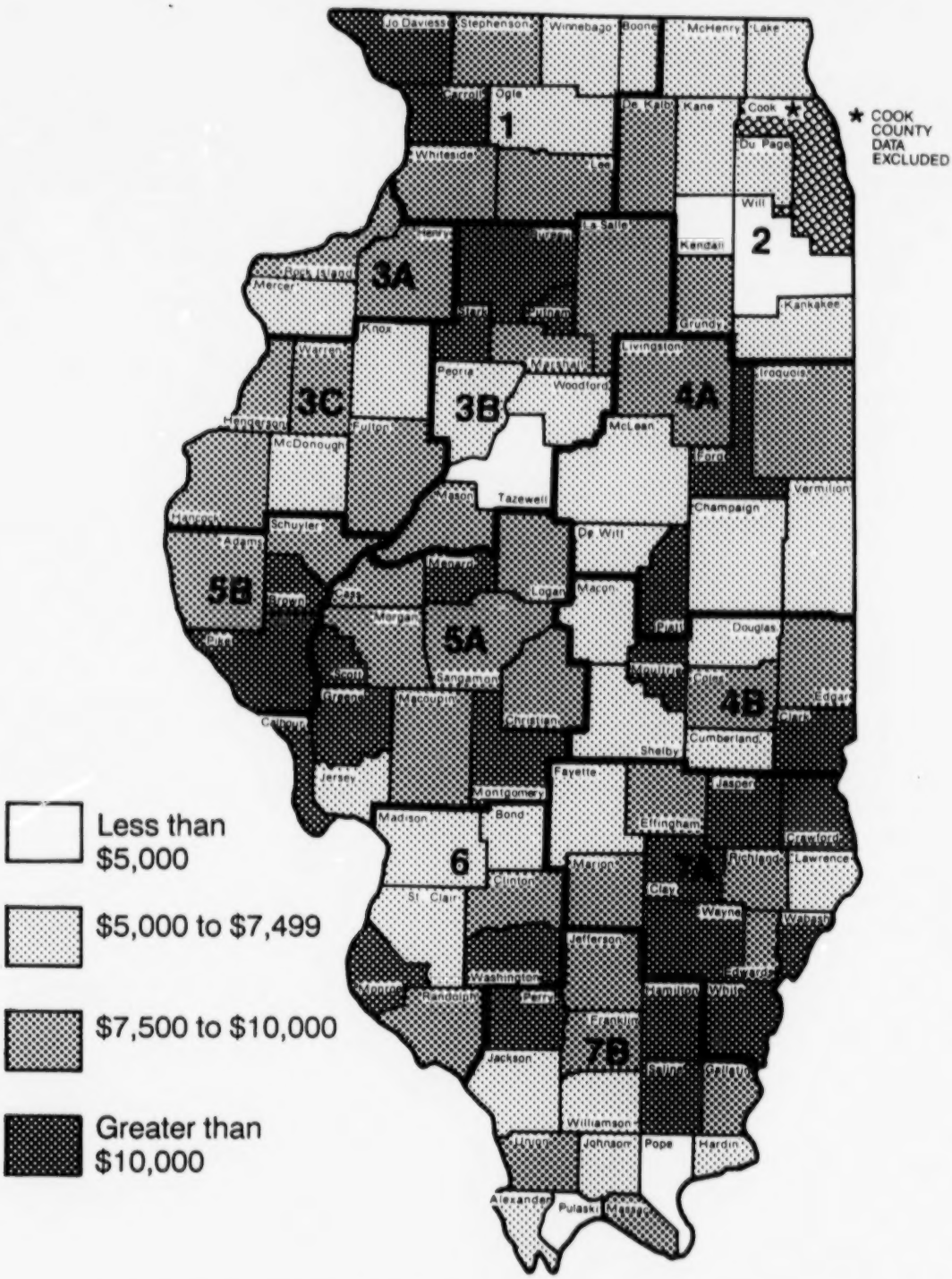
COLLEGE ATTAINMENT, 1980

College attainment, the percentage of residents who have completed college, is higher in northern and northeastern Illinois. Attainment is high in the collar counties of Chicago (area 2), areas near downstate cities, such as Rock Island/Moline, Peoria, Champaign-Urbana, and Springfield, and in counties near universities in western and southern Illinois (Map 14). Areas of low college attainment are found in some counties in southern Illinois.

The lagging educational levels of rural communities are apparent when college attainment is considered. Metro areas have about a 5 percent advantage in college attainment. Remote areas are slightly behind adjacent areas in this measure of human resources.

Part of this may have resulted from a "brain drain". Rural counties have high rates of out-migration (see Chapter 1). They lose some of their better educated residents to the metro areas. It is important not only that education be improved for rural residents, but that educated residents be retained in the community. To accomplish this requires attraction of industry and businesses that pay competitive wages. Unfortunately, however, these industries may require an educational level and population size not available in the relatively poorer counties.

MAP 15. BANK DEPOSITS PER CAPITA, 1986



Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988

BANK DEPOSITS PER CAPITA, 1986

Capital for business investment is vital for the start-up and expansion of local businesses. Local banks are a primary source of loans for local businesses. The level of resources available for lending is measured by bank deposits per capita.

The results are unexpected. The collar counties of Chicago are found to have the lowest level of bank deposits per capita. Bank deposits are low in some areas of central and eastern Illinois. Some southern counties (in areas 7A and 7B) and southwestern counties (area 5B) show relatively high bank deposits per capita.

It seems unlikely that the collar counties are at a real disadvantage in capital availability. These puzzling findings suggest the inadequacy of this measure of financial resources. Since financial deregulation, there are many alternative instruments, such as money market funds, with similar features to bank deposits. It may be that urban residents and businesses make more use of these alternative instruments. Elderly people, who are more concentrated in southern Illinois, may prefer to hold their assets in more traditional form as bank deposits. Unfortunately, this explanation remains speculative without data on other financial instruments.

There is no evidence here that rural areas are at a disadvantage in the level of bank deposits per capita. On the contrary, levels are higher in non-metro than metro areas. The exclusion of Cook County likely is biasing the analysis. In any case, per capita deposits do not tell us how willing banks are to respond to credit needs of local businesses.

Human and Financial Resources, by County

County	High School Attainment, 1980[1]	College Attainment, 1980[2]	Bank Deposits per Capita, 1986
Region 1			
Boone	66.8	9.6	5482
Carroll	65.3	9.5	12114
Jo Daviess	64.7	9.9	11948
Lee	67.8	9.9	9454
Ogle	66.8	10.4	7013
Stephenson	67.5	11.2	9574
Whiteside	62.3	8.7	9120
Winnebago	67.5	13.5	6581
Average	**66.1**	**10.3**	**8911**
Region 2			
De Kalb	75.2	22.2	7671
Du Page	83.1	29.0	6083
Grundy	66.7	9.7	8062
Kane	70.6	16.7	5518
Kankakee	61.0	10.6	5618
Kendall	76.9	14.4	4741
Lake	77.6	25.1	6069
McHenry	74.9	17.1	5465
Will	70.2	14.3	3764
Average	**72.9**	**17.7**	**5888**
Region 3A			
Henry	67.8	11.1	9081
Mercer	67.5	8.6	6758
Rock Island	69.7	12.2	7539
Average	**68.3**	**10.6**	**7792**
Region 3B			
Bureau	66.3	10.6	12201
La Salle	62.1	8.9	8360
Marshall	67.7	9.6	9318
Mason	60.3	8.3	9425
Peoria	69.3	16.1	6897
Putnam	65.8	9.3	11404
Stark	68.7	9.3	13182
Tazewell	68.7	11.8	4607
Woodford	70.4	13.5	5745
Average	**66.6**	**10.8**	**9015**
Region 3C			
Fulton	62.5	7.8	8286
Hancock	68.0	11.3	9430
Henderson	62.1	7.6	9775
Knox	68.4	11.1	5907
McDonough	74.4	21.7	5877
Warren	65.3	12.7	8806
Average	**66.8**	**12.0**	**8014**
Region 4A			
Champaign	80.9	30.0	6868
De Witt	65.4	9.7	7486
Ford	69.3	8.6	10612
Iroquois	63.5	8.7	9873
Livingston	63.3	10.1	9851
McLean	76.0	22.8	6359
Piatt	70.0	13.9	13642
Vermilion	62.3	9.7	6932
Average	**68.8**	**14.2**	**8953**
Region 4B			
Clark	60.1	7.7	10347
Coles	66.2	16.4	7548
Cumberland	56.8	7.6	6972
Douglas	66.4	9.4	7034
Edgar	61.9	9.6	8293
Macon	68.5	12.9	7397
Moultrie	59.1	9.2	10347
Shelby	60.7	7.5	7034
Average	**62.5**	**10.0**	**8122**

Human and Financial Resources, by County (continued)

County	High School Attainment, 1980[1]	College Attainment, 1980[2]	Bank Deposits per Capita, 1986
Region 5A			
Calhoun	46.8	5.8	10357
Cass	61.7	8.1	9568
Christian	62.3	7.8	9073
Greene	56.8	7.2	10500
Jersey	59.3	8.2	5097
Logan	66.4	11.9	8513
Macoupin	60.3	7.9	8923
Menard	67.0	12.7	10342
Montgomery	58.0	8.1	10909
Morgan	67.5	14.1	8767
Sangamon	72.4	18.7	9222
Scott	60.3	7.4	11967
Average	**61.7**	**10.0**	**9206**
Region 5B			
Adams	64.2	10.6	8536
Brown	56.7	7.7	12400
Pike	61.3	7.7	11397
Schuyler	60.7	7.9	7564
Average	**60.7**	**8.5**	**9974**
Region 6			
Bond	55.3	11.2	6522
Clinton	55.3	6.5	9561
Madison	62.8	11.0	5937
Monroe	59.8	8.1	10450
Randolph	55.4	6.8	8764
St. Clair	59.1	11.4	5499
Washington	49.9	6.9	13134
Average	**56.8**	**8.8**	**8553**
Region 7A			
Clay	50.9	6.0	10336
Crawford	64.6	9.3	13134
Edwards	58.9	6.8	9494
Effingham	62.4	9.4	9479
Fayette	53.0	6.6	7215
Jasper	54.5	7.6	12321
Lawrence	61.9	7.8	7337
Marion	56.4	8.8	8637
Richland	60.1	10.3	7870
Wabash	62.2	8.7	15652
Wayne	49.9	6.1	12809
White	55.7	7.9	14186
Average	**57.5**	**7.9**	**10706**
Region 7B			
Alexander	47.0	6.8	5217
Franklin	52.2	6.7	9643
Gallatin	45.8	4.8	7917
Hamilton	47.0	6.4	12472
Hardin	42.0	5.6	5094
Jackson	69.7	26.4	5772
Jefferson	56.3	10.7	7567
Johnson	53.1	7.9	6903
Massac	53.1	8.4	8667
Perry	55.0	8.1	10138
Pope	48.8	5.3	4419
Pulaski	46.9	6.8	3647
Saline	50.7	6.8	11111
Union	50.0	7.8	8222
Williamson	58.5	10.5	6615
Average	**51.7**	**8.6**	**7560**

Note: Bank deposits includes deposits for all insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.

[1] High school attainment is the percentage of persons 25 years of age or older who have completed at least 12 years of formal education.

[2] College attainment is the percentage of persons 25 years of age or older who have completed at least 16 years of formal education.

Source: *County and City Data Book*, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988.

Chapter 6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Assessed Valuation per Capita, 1987[1]

Local Government Spending per Capita, 1987[2]

Property Taxes per Capita, 1987[3]

Local Government Finance, by County

Sources:

[1] Illinois Department of Revenue, Property Tax Tables, computer printout.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ***1987 Census of Governments***, Vol. 4, Government Finances, No. 5, Compendium of Government Finances, GC87(4)-5 Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990, Table 51.

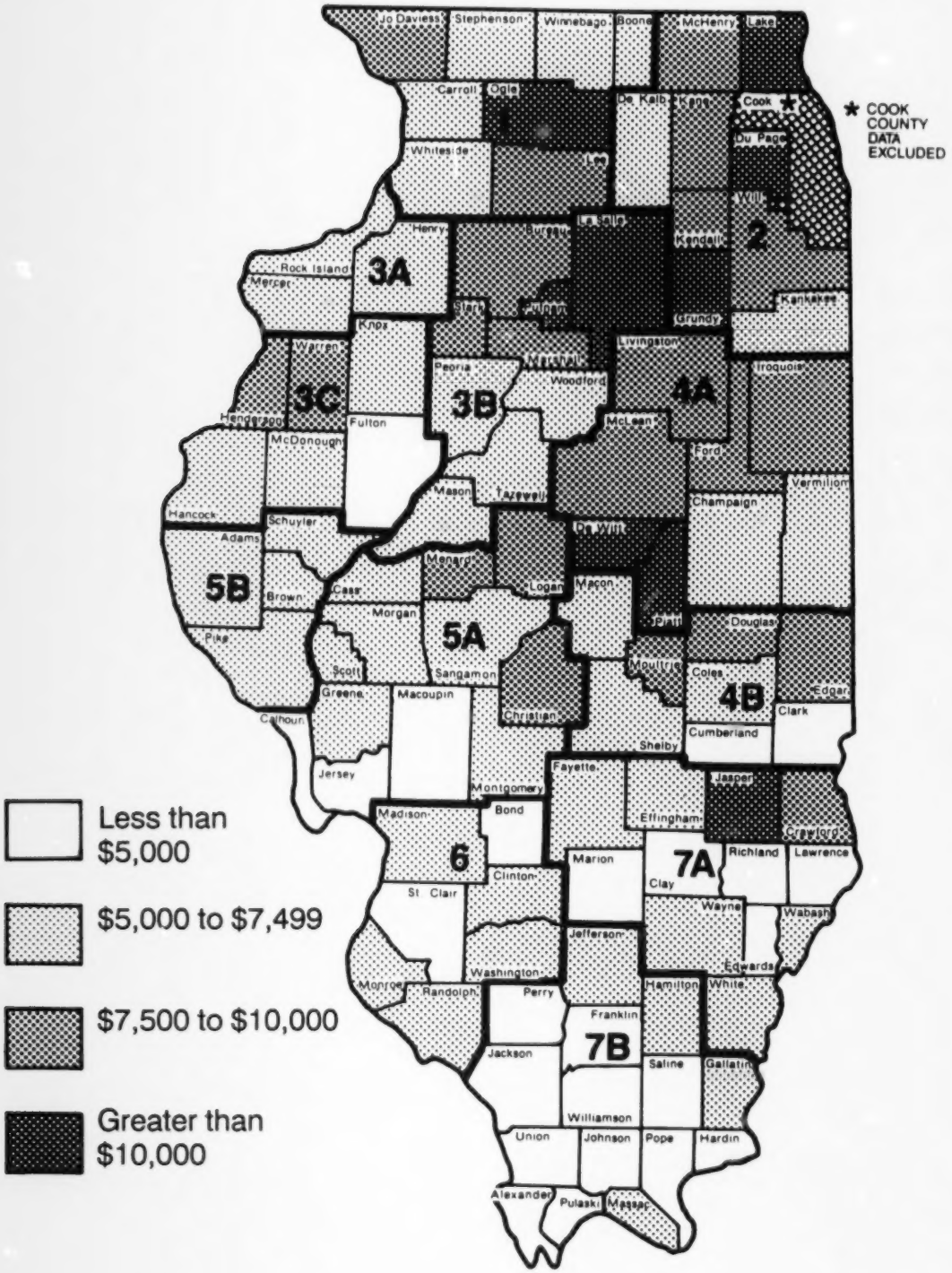
[3] Illinois Department of Revenue, calculations by Taxpayers Federation of Illinois, 1989.

Definitions:

Assessed valuation is the value placed on property for tax purposes, after equalization.

Spending and tax data include amounts for all local governments, not only the county government but also any municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts within the county.

MAP 16. ASSESSED VALUATION PER CAPITA, 1987



Source: Illinois Department of Revenue, Property Tax Tables, computer printout

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local governments in Illinois is complicated. In 1987, there were 1,434 township governments in 87 counties. The remaining counties do not contain townships. In addition, 1,279 cities provide services independently from county governments. Special services are provided by 2,783 special districts including cemetery districts, mosquito abatement districts, and many created to meet special needs. Overlaying the entire system are 1,029 school districts.

This complex governmental structure complicates comparisons of local government finance. To simplify comparisons, several broad measures representing fiscal capacity (assessed valuation), spending, and revenues (property taxes) are used. The spending and tax measures are aggregated across all governmental units in the county.

ASSESSED VALUATION PER CAPITA, 1987

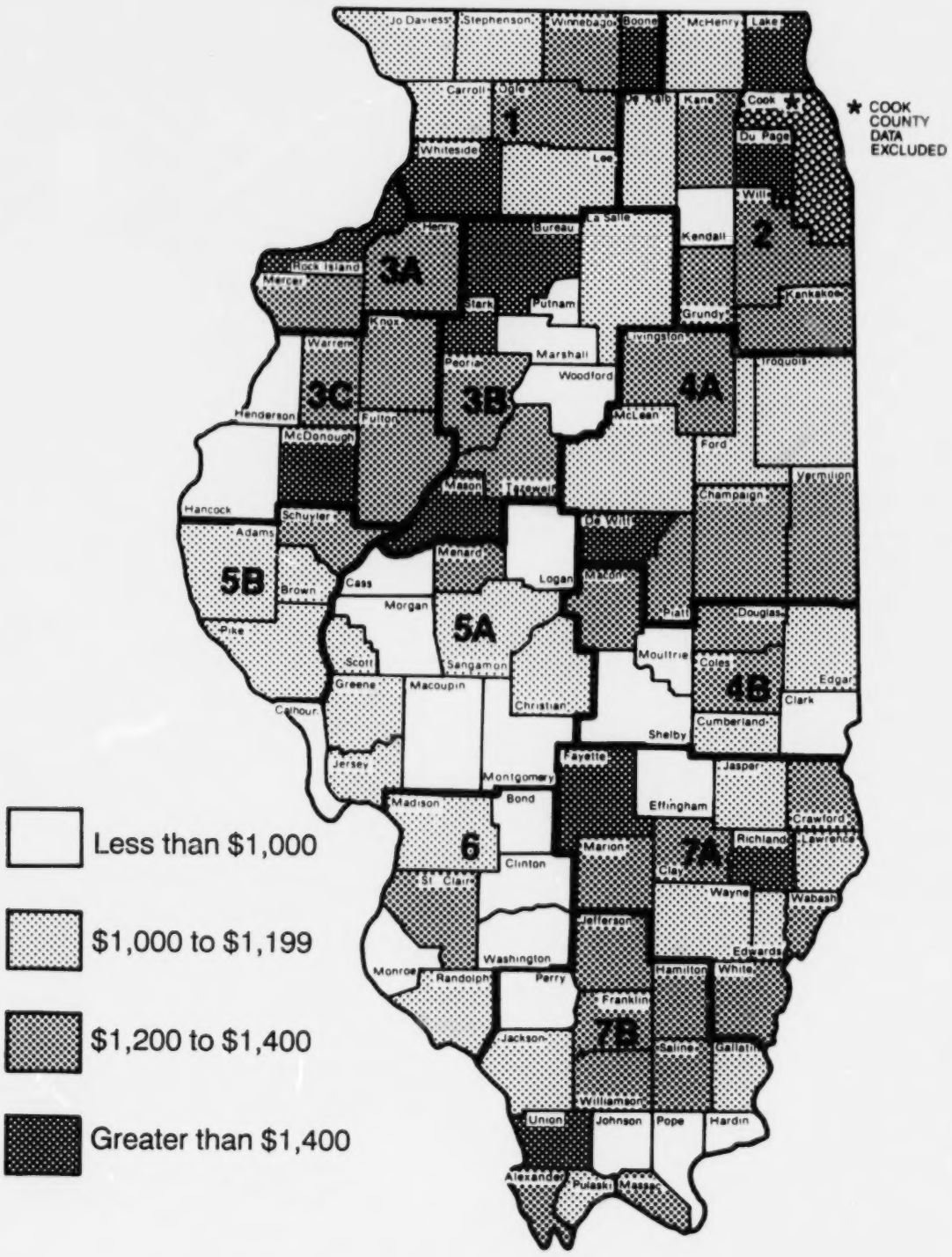
Assessed valuation is a measure of the local tax base; it suggests the capacity of local governments to provide services supported by local property taxes. Assessed valuation also serves as a comparative figure for the property wealth of a county. If assessed valuation is above average and increasing, it is an indication that the industrial and residential development in the county is healthy.

In general, assessed valuation per capita is highest in the north and declines as one moves south (Map 16). The highest levels are in the collar counties and other points in the northeast (area 2 and part of area 3B). However, not all metro areas have fared well. The industrial counties near Quad-Cities, Peoria, and Decatur have had assessed valuation decline in the 1980's. Those areas still have per capita assessed valuations higher than most southern counties (areas 7A and 7B).

The assessed valuations in the adjacent counties of Ogle and De Witt rose because of power plants. Including Ogle and De Witt counties, adjacent counties have a higher level of assessed valuation than metro counties. However, if Ogle and De Witt are excluded from the calculations, then metro counties value of $7,619 exceeds the value for adjacent counties of $6,881. The remote counties lag considerably, with an assessed valuation per capita of $5,452.

Not only are assessed values low in rural areas, but they are declining. A recent study by the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission found that, excluding Ogle and De Witt counties, assessed valuation declined by 12 percent between 1981 and 1987 in rural counties. This is due in part to out-migration from rural counties, the relatively poor performance of agriculture, changes in farmland assessment practices, and generally poor performance of rural economies.

MAP 17. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING PER CAPITA, 1987



Source: 1987 Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1991

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING PER CAPITA, 1987

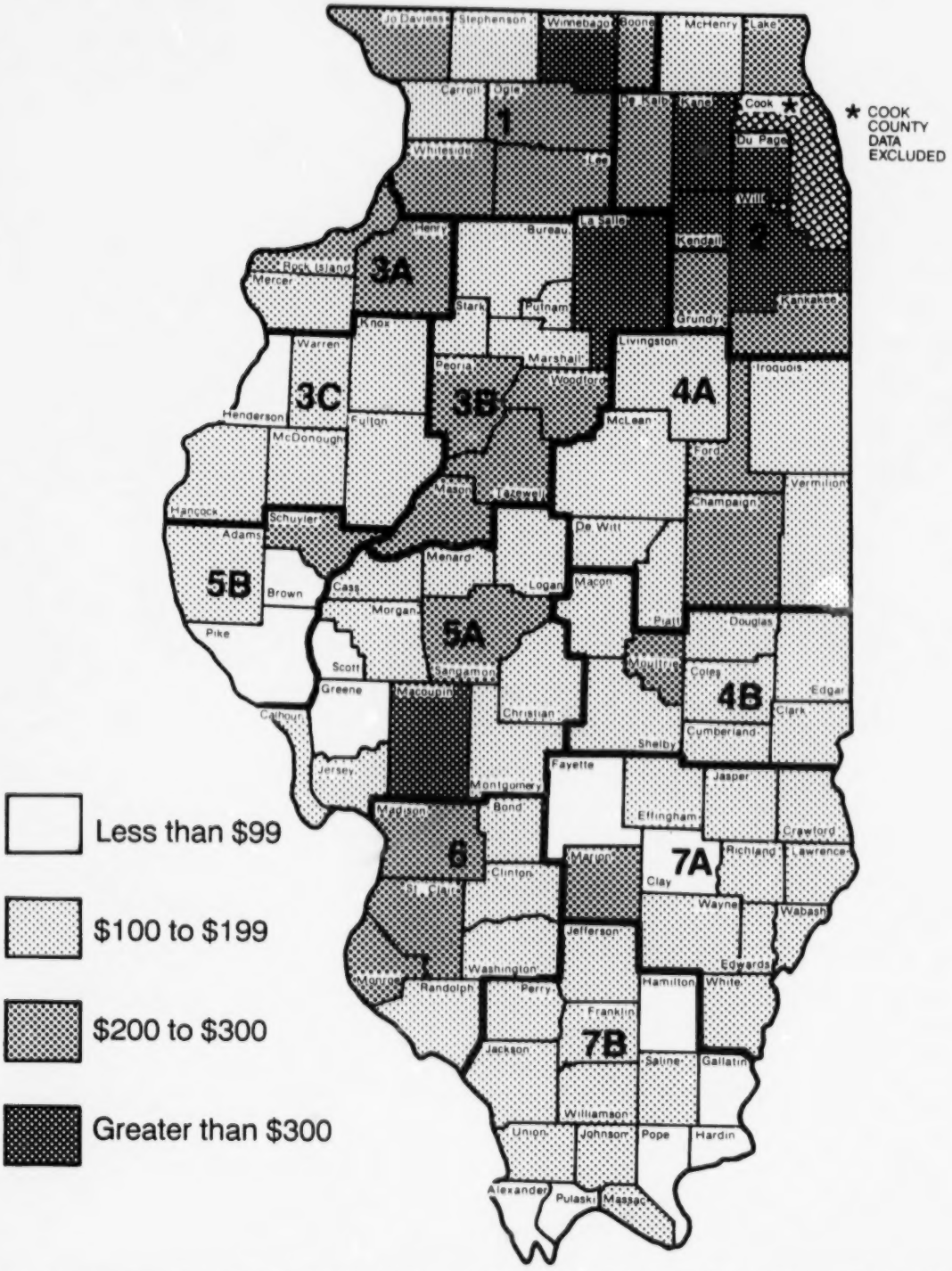
Local governments provide residents with services, such as road maintenance, general assistance, public safety, and recreation. The revenues to finance these services come from several sources, the largest source being the property tax.

There is less variation among counties in spending than in tax base. Also, as Map 17 suggests, there is no clear geographical pattern. Generally, combined local government spending is higher in some regions in northern (areas 1 and 2), western (areas 3A and 3C), and southern Illinois (areas 7A and 7B).

There seems to be little connection between tax base and level of spending. In fact, the southern counties generally have a low tax base and high levels of per capita spending. This implies that either the tax burden is high or that state and federal aid is substituting for local taxes. On the other hand, the collar counties have a high tax base, but expenditures only slightly above average. One explanation is that a certain level of government services must be provided, even for small populations. The smaller county population sizes in southern Illinois means that government expenditures are spread over a relatively small number of residents, yielding a higher per capita amount.

Total spending is not very different for rural versus metro counties. The type of spending may vary; for example, highway spending may be higher in metro counties, while public assistance is higher in rural counties.

MAP 18. PROPERTY TAXES PER CAPITA, 1987



Note: Property taxes are actually collected in the year following the tax year; e.g. 1987 taxes are paid in 1988

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue, calculations by Taxpayers Federation of Illinois

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PROPERTY TAXES PER CAPITA, 1987

The main local revenue source in Illinois is a property tax on real estate. With recent changes in farmland assessments practices, rural counties experienced a substantial decline in the tax base against which property taxes are levied. Farmland is no longer assessed based on market value; rather the assessment is based on soil productivity. Only dwellings are based on market value. These revisions were requested by the agriculture community in response to relatively high property taxes compared with incomes during the early 1980's. The obvious outcome was restraint of property tax increases or, in some cases, declines. Even though some relief was spaced over several years, governments relying heavily on property taxes faced fiscal restrictions.

The regional pattern of property taxes is similar to that of assessed values (Map 18). Taxes are at higher per capita levels in the northern counties, particularly the collar counties, and decline as one moves south. Counties near the downstate cities of Peoria, the Quad-Cities, Springfield, and East St. Louis have fairly high per capita taxes. Peoria and the Quad-Cities have had declining assessed values in recent years, so the tax burden is high. Pockets of low taxes are found in the southwestern (areas 5B and 5A) and far southern (area 7B) corners of the state. Considering the low assessed valuations is some southern counties, even moderate taxes may be a burden.

Metro counties have higher property taxes than non-metro on a per capita basis. However, this gives no indication of the tax load, since it does not relate taxes to ability to pay, either wealth or income.

Local Government Finance, by County

County	Per Capita 1987 Assessed Valuation	Per Capita 1987 Local Government Spending	Per Capita 1987 Property Taxes
Region 1			
Boone	7372	721	272
Carroll	7220	914	184
Jo Daviess	7652	854	253
Lee	8155	951	228
Ogle	17432	1074	221
Stephenson	6198	821	122
Whiteside	5298	1029	205
Winnebago	5620	912	303
Average	**8118**	**910**	**223**
Region 2			
De Kalb	6815	877	262
Du Page	12738	1012	659
Grundy	21023	1107	214
Kane	7627	1116	419
Kankakee	5064	828	203
Kendall	8941	666	338
Lake	11322	1019	203
McHenry	9096	803	184
Will	9682	939	388
Average	**10256**	**930**	**319**
Region 3A			
Henry	6145	984	222
Mercer	6722	956	139
Rock Island	5657	1200	251
Average	**6175**	**1047**	**204**
Region 3B			
Bureau	7675	1242	192
La Salle	10231	856	651
Marshall	8162	732	145
Mason	6236	905	234
Peoria	5554	1172	282
Putnam	10188	929	180
Stark	8851	923	122
Tazewell	5500	784	265
Woodford	7202	715	210
Average	**7733**	**918**	**254**
Region 3C			
Fulton	4772	996	147
Hancock	6477	765	134
Henderson	7891	731	91
Knox	6165	832	188
McDonough	5352	1022	156
Warren	8487	983	136
Average	**6524**	**888**	**142**
Region 4A			
Champaign	6935	1015	247
De Witt	55669	1140	121
Ford	9192	908	216
Iroquois	8377	937	176
Livingston	7791	919	181
McLean	8252	870	108
Piatt	11511	1074	176
Vermilion	5207	972	162
Average	**14117**	**979**	**174**
Region 4B			
Clark	4091	744	100
Coles	5911	887	170
Cumberland	4592	857	150
Douglas	9339	917	156
Edgar	8130	784	115
Macon	5819	903	166
Moultrie	8893	659	205
Shelby	5760	804	126
Average	**6567**	**819**	**149**

Local Government Finance, by County (continued)

County	Per Capita 1987 Assessed Valuation	Per Capita 1987 Local Government Spending	Per Capita 1987 Property Taxes
Region 5A			
Calhoun	4412	705	131
Cass	5102	1016	125
Christian	7528	851	148
Greene	6210	778	80
Jersey	4392	846	140
Logan	7854	774	186
Macoupin	4588	754	536
Menard	7891	976	191
Montgomery	6527	757	126
Morgan	6885	785	154
Sangamon	6849	906	264
Scott	6207	837	86
Average	**6203**	**832**	**189**
Region 5B			
Adams	5178	917	165
Brown	5652	811	98
Pike	5937	802	64
Schuyler	6161	742	262
Average	**5732**	**818**	**147**
Region 6			
Bond	4412	646	112
Clinton	5332	550	171
Madison	5882	895	262
Monroe	6063	624	234
Randolph	5485	677	140
St. Clair	4516	1016	212
Washington	5836	844	140
Average	**5361**	**750**	**181**
Region 7A			
Clay	4442	1000	91
Crawford	8263	978	129
Edwards	4756	581	129
Effingham	5606	752	155
Fayette	5015	843	95
Jasper	13265	784	133
Lawrence	684	837	106
Marion	3517	1123	206
Richland	4489	1939	144
Wabash	5426	1237	172
Wayne	5260	814	119
White	5985	1179	116
Average	**5559**	**1006**	**133**
Region 7B			
Alexander	2889	979	80
Franklin	3604	902	144
Gallatin	5764	918	93
Hamilton	5911	1138	74
Hardin	2570	816	69
Jackson	3895	835	178
Jefferson	5120	951	145
Johnson	3087	649	127
Massac	6112	1165	158
Perry	4609	852	141
Pope	3282	987	61
Pulaski	2156	1285	54
Saline	4341	928	141
Union	3065	1185	119
Williamson	4770	902	157
Average	**4078**	**966**	**116**

Note: Property taxes are actually collected in the year following the tax year; e.g. 1987 taxes were paid in 1988.

Sources: Illinois Department of Revenue, computer printout and calculations by Taxpayers Federation of Illinois. *1987 Census of Governments*, Vol. 4, No. 5, Table 51.

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Chapter 7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Infant Mortality, 1987[1]

Physicians, 1987[2]

Crime Rates, 1985[3]

Health and Safety, by County

Sources:

[1] U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, ***Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol.1, Natality***, 1987.

[2] American Medical Association, Chicago, IL., ***Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the United States***, 1987.

[3] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ***County and City Data Book***, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988.

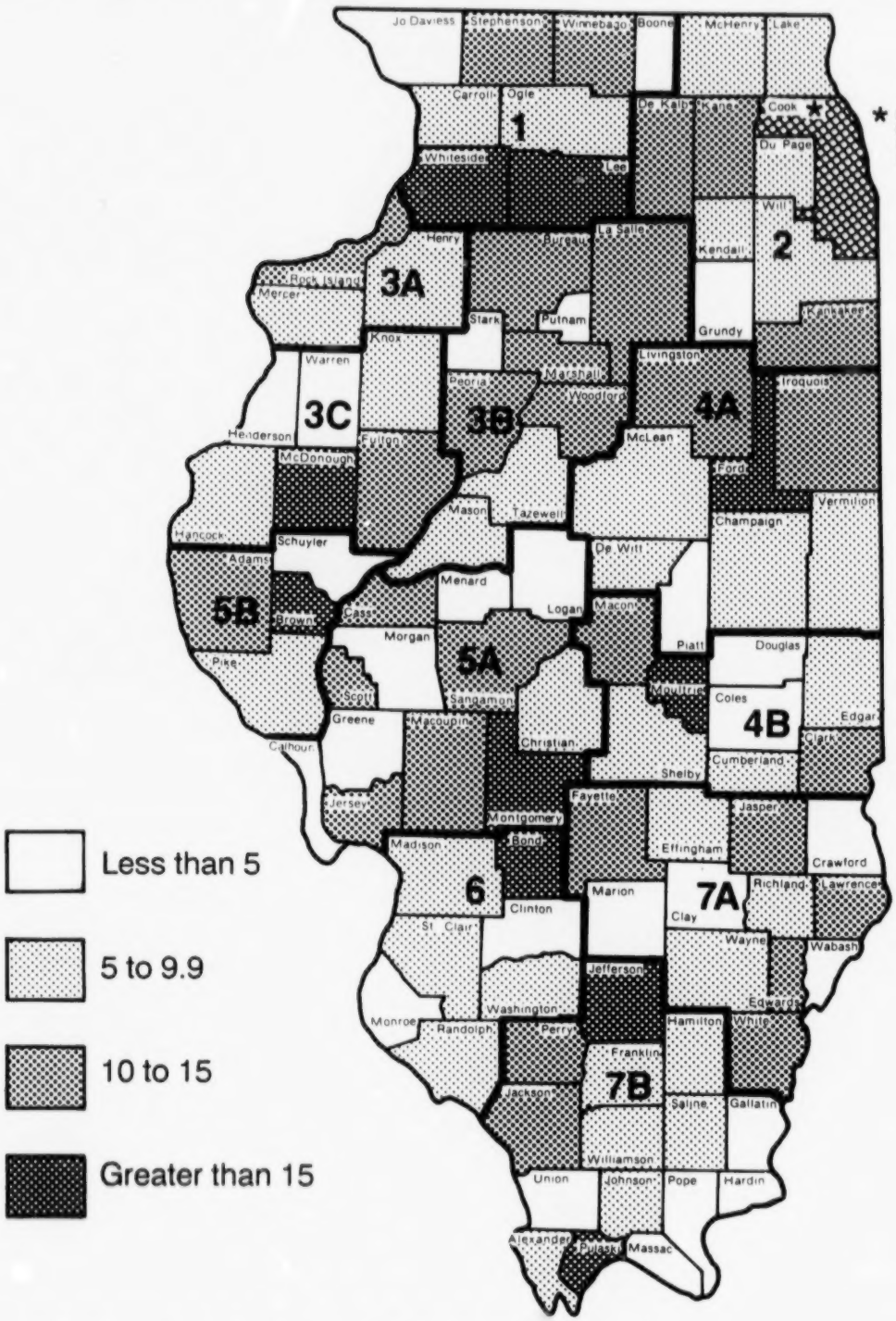
Definitions:

Infant mortality is the death of infants under one year of age.

The number of physicians represents the distribution of non-Federal physicians with known addresses who are professionally active.

Crimes include seven offenses which because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, pervasiveness in all geographic areas of the country, and likelihood of being reported to police, were initially selected to serve as a Crime Index.

MAP 19. INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1987



Note: Infant mortality is death of infants under one year of age

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1987

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The well-being of rural residents is not described solely by economic measures. To provide for their residents, communities must develop an extensive infrastructure, which includes health care, education, and physical facilities such as roads, hospitals, and schools. The development of infrastructure, such as electrification and the interstate highway system, historically has broken the isolation of rural areas and facilitated economic development.

Measures of education were presented in Chapter 5. In this chapter, health and safety measures are presented.

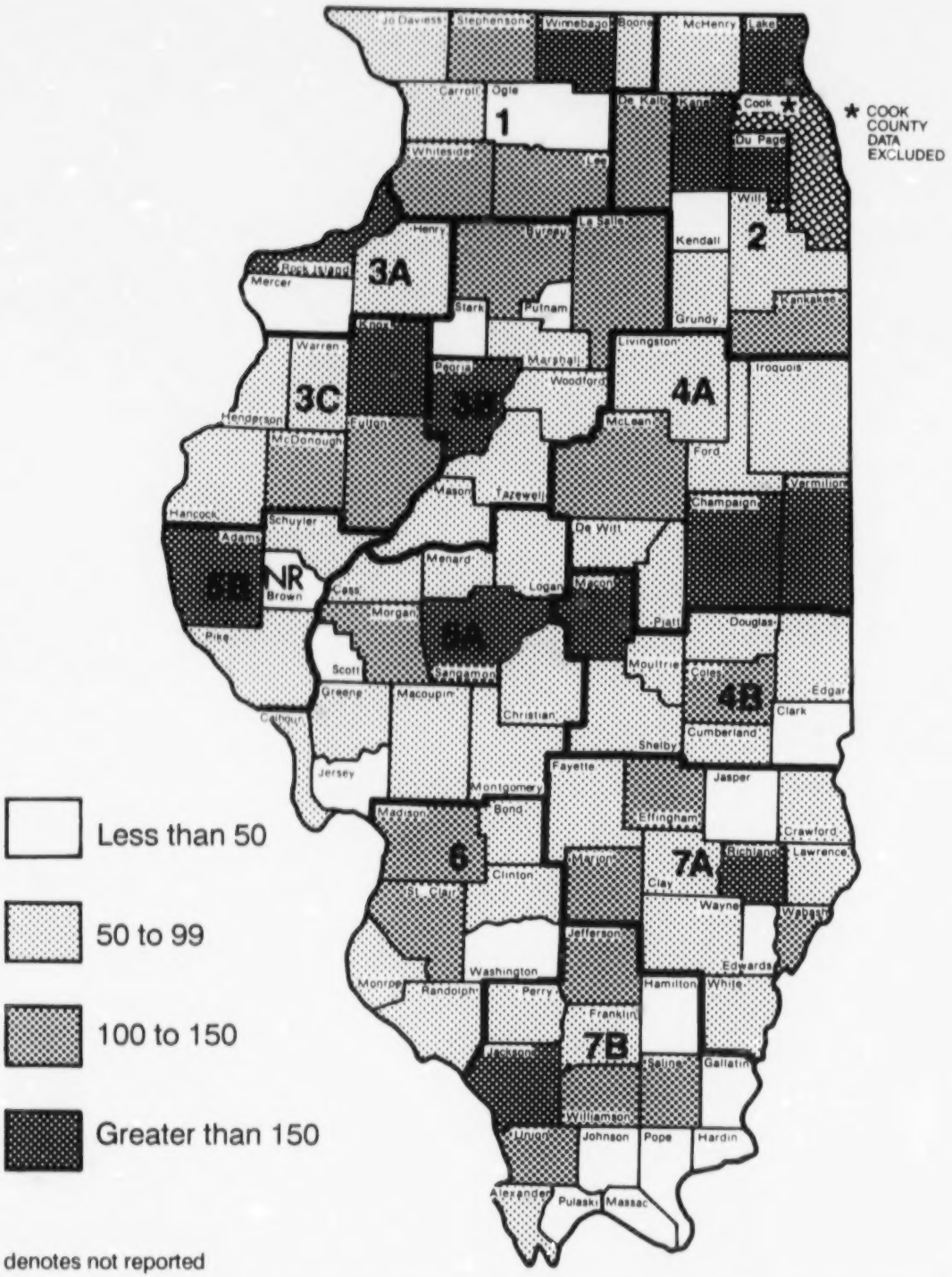
INFANT MORTALITY, 1987

Rising infant mortality rates have become a national concern. While medical technology advances during the 1970's lowered the infant mortality rate significantly, rates have increased in the 1980's. The lack of prenatal care and drug use by mothers are important reasons.

Relatively high rates of infant mortality (more than ten per 1,000 births) are found throughout the state (Map 19). In small counties, with few births, the infant mortality rate can fluctuate considerably from year to year. No clear geographic pattern emerges. High rates are found in remote counties (e.g., McDonough, area 3C, and Lee, area 1) as well as in metro counties (Peoria, area 3B, and Kane, area 2). Higher rates in poverty counties were expected, but that isn't the case.

Infant mortality rates are slightly higher in rural compared to metro counties. The metro/rural comparisons would be greatly affected if Cook County was included. The infant mortality rate was 22.2 in Cook County in 1987.

MAP 20. PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1987



NR denotes not reported

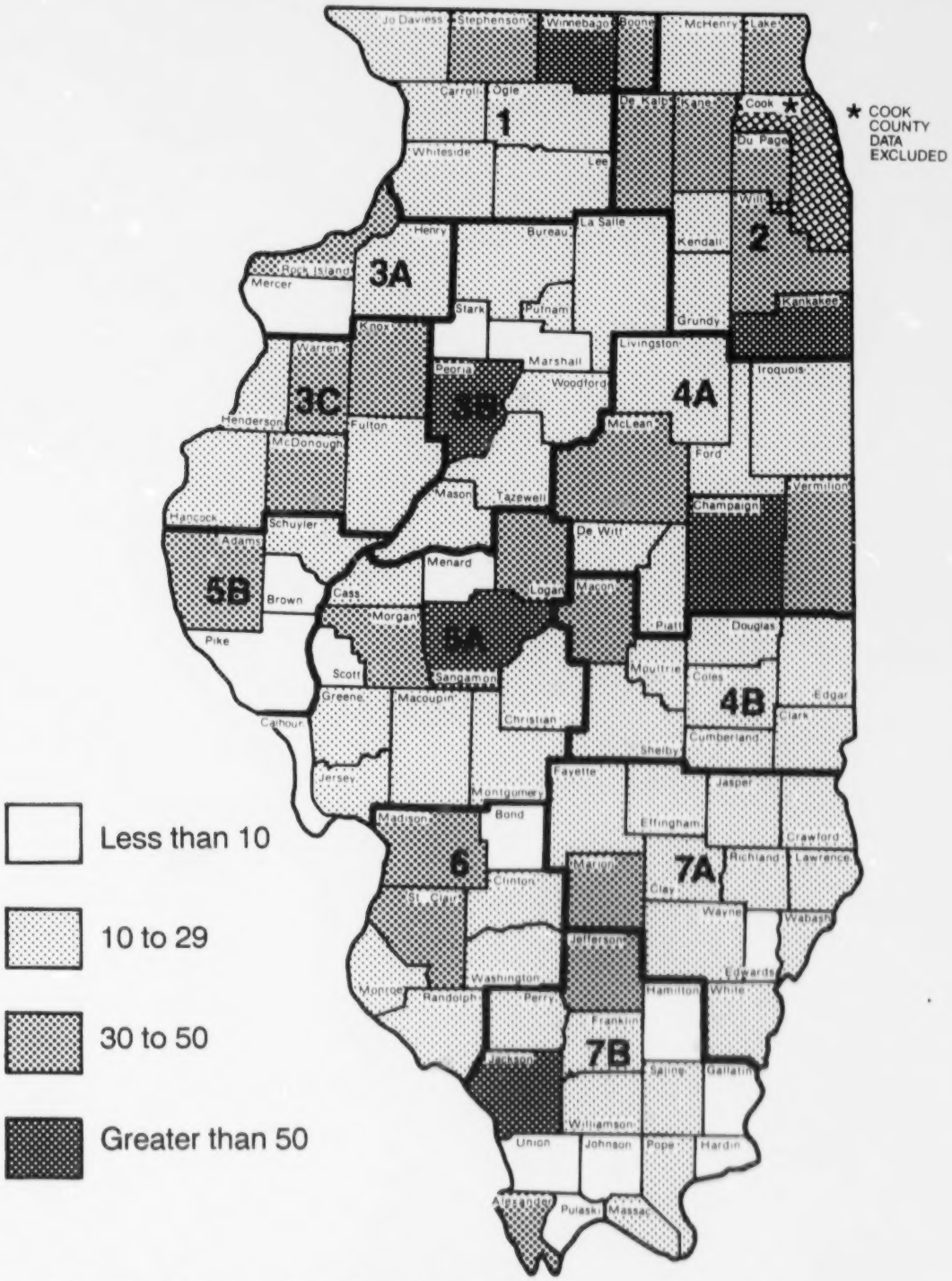
Source: *Physicians Characteristics and Distribution in the United States*, American Medical Association, 1987

PHYSICIANS, 1987

Physicians per 100,000 population are used as a measure of doctor availability. Counties near cities, including Chicago, the Quad cities, Peoria, Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Decatur, and Quincy are heavily favored (Map 20). Regionally, the southern half of the state is at a disadvantage.

Metro areas have many more medical doctors, even after adjusting for population. The numbers for remote and adjacent counties, when adjusted for population, are nearly equal. Access to health care is becoming a major concern in rural areas. Along with fewer doctors, rural areas also face nursing shortages and local hospital closings. Residents in remote counties have to travel a considerable distance for medical care.

MAP 21. CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1985



Note: Crimes are defined as serious crimes known to police

Source: *County and City Data Book, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988*

CRIME RATES, 1985

Crime rates are higher in metro counties, including the collar counties of Chicago, and those counties near Rockford, Peoria, the Quad cities, Springfield, and St. Louis (Map 21). Extremely low rates are more likely in the southern part of the state.

The crime rate is about twice as high in metro areas, compared with rural areas. Crime is associated with many urban problems, such as slums and drug trafficking. This is one "quality of life" indicator that strongly favors rural areas.

Health and Safety, by County

County	1987 Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	1987 Active Physicians per 100,000 Population	1985 Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
Region 1			
Boone	0.0	88	36
Carroll	9.4	56	19
Jo Daviess	3.8	52	10
Lee	18.9	121	16
Ogle	8.0	49	13
Stephenson	14.3	146	35
Whiteside	16.4	102	25
Winnebago	10.6	201	67
Average	**10.2**	**102**	**28**
Region 2			
De Kalb	13.2	101	36
Du Page	8.7	275	34
Grundy	2.4	91	20
Kane	12.9	152	45
Kankakee	10.7	140	52
Kendall	9.4	32	22
Lake	8.8	216	41
McHenry	7.7	96	26
Will	9.0	99	42
Average	**9.2**	**134**	**35**
Region 3A			
Henry	7.6	51	20
Mercer	5.0	33	9
Rock Island	10.1	154	45
Average	**7.6**	**79**	**25**
Region 3B			
Bureau	10.3	121	11
La Salle	10.8	104	22
Marshall	13.3	61	6
Mason	5.0	80	13
Peoria	13.4	311	57
Putnam	0.0	17	11
Stark	0.0	44	8
Tazewell	9.0	81	25
Woodford	13.3	50	11
Average	**8.3**	**97**	**18**
Region 3C			
Fulton	10.0	102	24
Hancock	7.4	65	10
Henderson	0.0	57	11
Knox	9.8	178	39
McDonough	19.3	112	32
Warren	4.4	73	30
Average	**8.5**	**98**	**24**
Region 4A			
Champaign	9.6	223	57
De Witt	9.1	63	25
Ford	21.4	95	14
Iroquois	13.3	82	12
Livingston	10.2	82	19
McLean	9.0	146	45
Piatt	0.0	87	12
Vermilion	8.4	156	46
Average	**10.1**	**117**	**29**
Region 4B			
Clark	13.9	48	25
Coles	3.4	127	26
Cumberland	6.1	64	10
Douglas	3.4	56	15
Edgar	7.6	72	27
Macon	10.9	153	49
Moultrie	15.2	62	12
Shelby	6.5	51	13
Average	**8.4**	**79**	**22**

Health and Safety, by County (continued)

County	1987 Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	1987 Active Physicians per 100,000 Population	1985 Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
Region 5A			
Calhoun	0.0	71	6
Cass	14.3	78	15
Christian	8.6	65	19
Greene	0.0	63	16
Jersey	10.4	40	26
Logan	2.4	71	30
Macoupin	13.9	59	12
Menard	0.0	51	9
Montgomery	17.2	82	12
Morgan	4.7	137	41
Sangamon	10.7	346	59
Scott	14.3	33	8
Average	**8.0**	**91**	**21**
Region 5B			
Adams	11.0	206	34
Brown	17.5	NR[1]	5
Pike	8.7	50	5
Schuyler	0.0	77	17
Average	**9.3**	**83**	**15**
Region 6			
Bond	20.4	63	7
Clinton	2.2	54	15
Madison	8.8	120	44
Monroe	3.5	52	18
Randolph	6.5	79	11
St. Clair	9.5	122	41
Washington	9.9	13	14
Average	**8.7**	**72**	**21**
Region 7A			
Clay	0.0	67	20
Crawford	0.0	88	14
Edwards	11.0	24	2
Effingham	9.5	123	25
Fayette	13.7	50	14
Jasper	11.7	27	11
Lawrence	14.4	74	17
Marion	4.7	143	30
Richland	5.5	199	21
Wabash	0.0	101	29
Wayne	9.6	55	10
White	13.8	62	13
Average	**7.8**	**84**	**17**
Region 7B			
Alexander	5.5	79	42
Franklin	6.0	85	15
Gallatin	0.0	40	5
Hamilton	9.3	44	2
Hardin	0.0	19	6
Jackson	11.8	187	59
Jefferson	20.4	118	50
Johnson	9.6	18	4
Massac	0.0	47	23
Perry	11.2	68	12
Pope	0.0	23	11
Pulaski	16.5	12	2
Saline	6.2	102	26
Union	4.5	100	8
Williamson	8.1	107	24
Average	**7.3**	**70**	**19**

Notes: Infant mortality is deaths of infants under one year old. Physicians are non-federal physicians with known addresses who are professionally active. Crimes are defined as serious crimes known to police.

[1] "NR" denotes not reported.

Sources: ***Vital Statistics of the United States***, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1987. ***Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the United States***, American Medical Association, 1987. ***County and City Data Book***, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988.

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